

# ARMY

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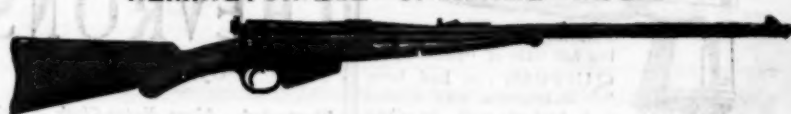
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### BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT.

The Naval Bureau of Equipment did a business during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, according to the Chief of the Bureau, Rear-Admiral Royal B. Bradford, amounting to \$5,683,820.52. Among the principal items of expenditures were the following: Equipment of vessels, \$3,950,000; depots for coal, \$700,000; increase of the Navy, equipment, \$400,000; ocean and lake surveys, \$100,000; coal barges, \$150,000; water boat, \$25,000; equipment plant, Philippine Islands, \$50,000.

Thereportopenswithasummary of the work performed under the Bureau at the various Navy Yards and Naval Stations with its cost.

The rope walk and new power house installed at the Boston Navy Yard in 1899 have given entire satisfaction. The output has been greater than during the preceding year, and the cost for labor has been further reduced. During a test of two weeks, when manila yarn of the same size was being spun, the actual cost was \$0.157 per pound. The cost manila yarns for the year, all sizes, was \$0.0296 per pound. These costs include the labor of every one at work in connection with the manufacture of the rope, in the power plant and elsewhere, except the superintendent, who is borne on the civil list. During the latter part of the fiscal year naphtha gas was adopted as a fuel in the forge shop. It had never been, so far as could be learned, employed for heavy forgings. After many experiments as to the best manner of building scrap, bar, and billet furnaces, and blacksmith forges, this gas was successfully used as fuel. The cost of the work of the forge shop, however, is not decreased, the increased output being balanced by the increased cost of the fuel. The quality of the iron, however, is improved. In the billet work of the mill the output is approximately double, with but comparatively little increase in fuel.

At the New York Navy Yard, 57 ships were fitted out in whole or in part, or had repair work done in this loft. The expense was \$64,727.31. In seeking some treat-

ment of canvas, to avoid damage to awnings by mildew, the Bureau made a set of awnings for the Buffalo, of which half were made of canvas treated by a patent water and mildew process. After being in use less than seven months, the treated awnings had to be replaced because of rot. The untreated awnings were still serviceable. Owing to the rapid destruction of coal bags made of flax canvas, the Bureau has produced a quantity of heavy twilled hemp sackings for trial in lieu of canvas. The sacking is strong, and it is believed that it may prove easier to preserve than bags of a double thickness of No. 1 flax canvas, besides being very much cheaper.

The facilities for equipment work at the League Island Navy Yard have been and still continue to be poor. Extensive improvements are in progress, which should materially improve the situation, but progress in construction is slow, with one or two exceptions. An extension to the equipment storehouse, the construction of an electric workshop and storehouse, a fireproof shed for painting and storing canvas, and an anchor-and-chain shed were authorized by act of Congress approved June 7, 1900. An appropriation by the act approved March 3, 1901, provided for the completion of the electric workshop and storehouse. None of this work has yet been completed, and the progress is slow on all but the new electric workshop and storehouse.

No facilities for equipment or other work exist at the present naval station in Honolulu. As a coal depot it has been of the greatest value since the time of the late war. There is storage accommodation for 20,000 tons of coal, with only moderate handling facilities. Two excellent heaviest draught ships, have been fully completed during the present year, and have, during construction and since completion, been of much service both to naval vessels, army transports, and merchant ships. Steps have been taken to condemn about 800 acres of land adjoining Pearl Harbor for a naval station.

Capt. John F. Merry, U. S. N., Capt. John Biddle, U. S. A., and Lieut. Albert Beecher, U. S. N., a Commission sent under act of Congress to Guam for the purpose of making a survey and estimates for a harbor, report a comprehensive scheme involving plans and estimates for a secure harbor, the location and development of a naval station, coal depot, waterworks, fortifications, and other harbor defenses, and laying out a town site; all of which, if carried out promptly, as they should be, will result in great benefits to the United States in the development of this very important naval station as a strategic point and stronghold on the route to the Philippines, a coaling point and harbor of refuge to merchant vessels, and in benefits of relatively equal importance to the inhabitants of the island.

Three hundred and twenty-four thousand, one hundred and eight tons of coal costing \$2,273,171.81 were purchased during the year at an average cost of \$7.01 per ton. Two hundred thousand and forty-two tons purchased in the United States cost with transportation \$6.30 per ton. And the 105,086 tons purchased by ships mostly abroad, averaged \$8.50 per ton. Nearly 50 per cent. more coal was used than during the preceding year. The total amount purchased was four times as great as in 1892. Continuing its policy of the past three years, the Bureau has transported American coal from the Atlantic coast to distant ports of the world for the use of United States ships of war wherever suitable storage for the same can be obtained. There are nine Navy colliers in commission with merchant crews, four employed in the Philippines and at Guam. Two 10,000 ton steam colliers are asked for, with secondary batteries and a navy personnel. Adopting the views of Rear-Admiral Plueddemann, Germany Navy, the Department holds that squadrons should be accompanied by colliers having the same speed as the squadrons. Admiral Plueddemann says: "The ships should not be compelled to rely on rendezvous or the uncertainty of colliers sent after them. But not only should care be taken to have a sufficient supply of coal, but also to provide appliances for taking coal on board under all circumstances in the shortest possible time. The

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lack of such appliances has contributed not a little to the disasters of the Spanish. The coaling of Admiral Camara's ships at Port Said was nothing but a comedy. Admiral Cervera intended to coal rapidly at Santiago and proceed; but the appliances for that purpose proved so defective that the United States fleet had shut him up in the harbor before he could finish coaling.

Tables are given showing the results of the tests of coal from little known mines and the Orient. They indicate that the grades of coal mined in the east are not well adapted for naval purposes. Arrangements have been made with firms in 53 ports to supply coal to the Navy, and the supply of coal barges has been increased. The recent order of the Department making the coaling of ships an evolution has given a great impulse to rapid coaling and brought about a feeling of keen rivalry between ships in regard to their coaling records. The Bureau has under construction for trial some flat barges, having a house with very large sliding doors at the sides and ends, also large sliding hatches on top, which will, it is thought, enable the barges to be kept loaded with the coal protected from the weather, and when opened up will not seriously interfere with their rapid discharge. This type of barge can be placed alongside a ship immediately after her arrival in port, loaded and ready for immediate use. The Bureau also has for use at different naval stations eight water barges and seven ash lighters. It is found that the use of these barges and lighters decreases the cost of supplying fresh water to and removing ashes from ships to a considerable extent. The Bureau has pursued as energetically as possible, considering the limitations of its appropriations, its policy of establishing naval coal depots at various points scattered over the world, and now has one at Hawaii, H. I., and will soon have another at Pearl Harbor; there are depots at Tutuila, Samoa, at Guam, at Cavite, Cebu, and other points in the Philippines, at Yokohama, Japan, at Pichilingue, Mexico, and at San Juan, P. R. It is much to be regretted that little progress has been made in securing sites for other coal depots in the West Indies. It is particularly es-

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essential that some of the deep water ports of Cuba should be made available for this purpose. The entire waters surrounding Cuba are most important in a strategic sense, and supplies of coal should be near at hand. Efforts are being made to establish other naval coal depots at important localities which it is deemed unwise to discuss in a report of a public character. Work is in progress to improve the coaling facilities at Frenchmen's Bay, Me.; Portsmouth, N. H.; Boston, Mass.; Narragansett Bay, R. I.; New York, League Island, Pa.; Washington, D. C.; Dry Tortugas, Fla.; Sitka, Alaska; Puget Sound, Wash.; Mare Island, Cal.; and San Diego, Cal., and further improvements are recommended elsewhere. Of Narragansett Bay, R. I., the report says: "The wide expanse of good anchorage afforded by the neighboring waters, its excellent protection in bad weather, the ease with which it can be approached from sea, and its geographical location, all unite to make this coal depot one of the most important on the east Atlantic coast." Of San Diego, Cal., the report says: "The geographical position of this harbor, its immediate proximity to the frontier of the United States, and the prospect in the near future of extensive harbor improvements make it exceedingly valuable as a coaling station. The harbor itself is absolutely land locked and at present affords at low tide a depth of about 22 feet of water on the bar. It is confidently expected that this will be increased in the near future sufficiently to permit the entrance of battleships. Even at present battleships can anchor outside, of Colorado Beach, where it is sufficiently smooth, except during a few days each year, for uninterrupted coaling from barges or colliers."

There were purchased and distilled during the year a total of 41,148,040 gallons of water for use of ships of the Navy, costing the sum of \$32,264.21, a little more than one-half of that of 1899. For pilotage \$23,511.64 was expended, and for tonnage \$7,260.12.

The survey for a trans-Pacific submarine telegraph cable was fully discussed in the two last annual reports of the Bureau. No additional work has been done during the past year, nor was any necessary. The Bureau is now in possession of all data required, so far as surveys are concerned, to lay this cable.

Seventeen naval vessels have been engaged for the most part during the last year in making marine hydrographic surveys, and South Fox Island Shoals, Lake Michigan, has been surveyed by the U. S. S. Michigan under command of Comdr. William Winder, U. S. N.

While surveying operations in the Philippines have made good progress during the past year, it is anticipated that as hostilities cease altogether progress in the future will be much greater. Large numbers of hydrographic reports describing dangers to navigation, inaccuracies of charts, and other items of interest to the mariner have been received during the year. Such information is utilized in correcting charts and issued in the form of printed notices to mariners.

The Bureau renews its recommendation of previous

years that the Pacific Ocean be carefully examined west of the meridian of the Hawaiian Islands for the purpose of definitely locating dangers to navigation, the positions of many being imperfectly known; also for the purpose of determining the existence or non-existence of a large number of dangers now shown upon the charts, which have been reported from time to time in years past.

The Hydrographic Office is in a very efficient condition under C. C. Todd, U. S. N., and has largely increased its output. It is recommended that Manila, P. I., and Pensacola, Fla., be added to the 17 branch hydrographic offices now in existence. The report adds: "The Hydrographic Office of this country is justly rated as the best in the world. It is yearly visited by hydrographers from many foreign countries. Its aids to mariners are of world-wide reputation. The time has come when it is absolutely necessary to provide reasonable accommodations for hydrographic work, or progress will cease, and the high reputation now established can no longer be maintained. The increase of the Navy demands expansion in all establishments pertaining thereto. For this reason the Bureau has submitted in its estimates sufficient funds for the construction of a new and suitable building to be devoted exclusively for the use of the Hydrographic Office. Your favorable recommendation is earnestly solicited."

Capt. C. H. Davis, U. S. N., has continued to perform the duty of Superintendent of the Naval Observatory during the past year. His administration has been successful.

Prof. W. S. Harshman, U. S. N., although a young man, has had the advantage of long experience in the office of the Nautical Almanac in a subordinate capacity, and has systematized the work of the office, which is no longer in arrears, and brought it to a high state of efficiency.

Lieut. Comdr. George W. Denfeld, U. S. N., served as inspector of electrical appliances until Jan. 12, 1901, when he was detailed for sea service. He was relieved by Lieut. Henry E. Parmenter, U. S. N. Both officers performed the duties of inspector in a manner highly satisfactory to the Bureau.

The school at the New York Navy Yard for the instruction of enlisted men in electricity has been continued throughout the past year with excellent results. The graduates are able to serve as tenders of dynamos in an efficient manner with no further experience.

### PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S WAY.

A Washington correspondent of the New York Evening Post says: "President Roosevelt's way of doing business is very different from that of any of his predecessors. Considerable formality always attended the White House in the past. President McKinley sat at his desk in his executive office, and visitors were shown into the anteroom, where they waited until their turn came for an interview. Then they went before the President and set forth their business. He would listen, occasionally asking a question to bring out some new aspect, and, when the visitor had completed his story, Mr. McKinley would announce that he would take the matter under consideration. He seldom promised definite results, or said what he would be likely to do. Later, the caller would learn by mail or otherwise, that the President had or had not done what was asked."

"President Roosevelt's way is more direct. He has almost abandoned the inner room except for Cabinet meetings, and most of the interviews are now held in the large room adjoining. During receiving hours this fills up until there may be forty or fifty persons in waiting. Mr. Roosevelt goes at his task with vigor. He will seize a caller by the hand, almost wring it off, and frequently begin talking before the other has had time to state the occasion for his presence. 'Glad to see you! Glad to see you!' he will exclaim. 'Possibly it will be an old acquaintance, and Roosevelt will direct a few lightning questions at him. 'What regiment? Oh, yes, knew your brother. How's Sam? When did you get back? It may chance to be a Congressman in search of an appointment for a constituent. 'Can't do it! Can't do it! All full! Mighty sorry! Come again! Good bye!' and the hopes of the Congressman and constituent are blasted in a twinkling. With others he will argue more at length, but just as vigorously. The visitor will be making a nice little prepared speech, when Roosevelt will cut in: 'Now,

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### FACTS FROM THE CENSUS.

A bulletin just issued by the Census Bureau shows that there has been an increase in males of militia age since 1890 of 2,946,346, or 22.3 per cent. The native born of this class have increased 24.9 per cent. against a corresponding increase in the same element of the general population of 22.4 per cent. Summarizing, males of militia age have increased since 1890 at a somewhat more rapid rate than the population as a whole. Of all the males of this class, 80.3 per cent. are native born and 19.7 per cent. foreign born, these figures showing that there is a less proportion of foreign born and a corresponding increase in the proportion of native born males of militia age. In all the New England States, however, and also in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and West Virginia, there is a larger proportion of foreign born, among the males of militia age in 1900 than there was ten years ago. In the remaining States and Territories the foreign born of militia age constitute a less proportion than they did ten years ago.

Of the 21,329,819 males of voting age in 1900, 19,003,524 are literate and 2,327,295, or 10.9 per cent., are illiterate. Of the 5,102,534 foreign born males of voting age, 56.1 per cent. are naturalized, 8.2 per cent. have taken out first naturalization papers, 21 per cent. have taken no steps toward naturalization—that is, are aliens—and 14.7 have made no return with respect to citizenship.

The whole number of persons of school age (from 5 to 20 years of age inclusive) in the United States is 28,110,788, of whom 21,573,492 are from 5 to 17 years of age, and 4,537,296 from 18 to 20 years of age. Of those of school age 95.4 per cent. are native born.

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The workings of the personnel bill in the United States  
Navy are being carefully watched by the naval authori-  
ties of Great Britain. Vice Admiral Fitzgerald in a let-  
ter to The London Times admits that line officers must  
wake up and become expert mechanics as well as good  
seamen or the engineers will outstrip them. "I am not

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**ANNOUNCEMENT.**

Messrs. Gable & Norton, Fiscal Agents of the Garner  
Creek Gold Mining Company of Saguache County, Colo-  
rado, beg to announce that the subscription books for the  
sale of the stock of said Company will positively close on  
Saturday, December 14th, 1901. Therefore, if any of the  
parties to whom our circulars and reports were addressed,  
offering the stock at twenty-five cents per share, or any  
other parties contemplating investment, desire to secure  
any of the stock at that price, it will be necessary to  
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prepared," he says, "to advocate the amalgamation of the  
engineers and executives in imitation of the Americans.  
We are certainly not ripe for it yet. Moreover, it is just  
as well to wait and see how it turns out with them. But  
if an amalgamation is to be eventually avoided it can only  
be by our executives becoming practical mechanics. All  
real work is now done by steam, electricity, and hydraulics.  
"Touch the blooming button," as Jack says, "and let  
her go up." I doubt not that he who is the most expert  
in touching the 'blooming button' at the right moment  
will be the victor in future naval battles, just as the best  
sailors won of yore."

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In the completion of the new Artillery barracks at  
Fort Leavenworth, Kan., the Army has received a model  
quarters. The structure is two and a half stories and  
is built of pressed brick. The interior is finished in hard  
wood. Besides five large section rooms, all fully supplied  
with light and air, there is a splendid mess hall. This,  
however, will not be used until the present system of  
general mess is done away with. In the meantime the  
room may be used as a gymnasium or an auditorium for  
battery entertainments. Among the other luxuries there  
is a beautiful little company room, in which will be  
placed a billiard and pool table and a library. Besides the  
battery headquarters, the first and second quartermaster  
sergeants all have rooms of their own. The four sec-  
tion leaders are also well provided for and each has  
cozy and well ventilated quarters. The third floor or  
attic will be used for a store room. The cellar is par-  
titioned off into various apartments. The floor is of  
concrete and in the bath and wash rooms is of hard wood.  
The tubs are all porcelain of the latest and most modern  
construction. The wash bowls are of the same material  
and are thirty in number. Hot and cold water is fur-  
nished and perfection in sanitary plumbing has been  
effected. Another cellar room may be used as a laundry.  
Directly under the mess hall is the boiler room, which  
heats the entire building and furnishes the hot water for  
the wash room and laundry. The 16th Battery, which  
at present occupies the new quarters, is making arrange-  
ments to put in at its own expense a perfectly equipped  
bowling alley and gymnasium. So perfect are all the  
details of the barracks that the enlisted men will live as  
well as the captains and lieutenants did ten years ago,  
and better perhaps than did the colonels and majors at  
old Fort Leavenworth before the war. This is only a  
sample of what the modern buildings at Fort Leaven-  
worth will be like. The barracks were constructed under  
the supervision of Constructing Quartermaster Capt.  
Daniel E. McCarthy, U. S. A., and were begun last  
spring. The cost was somewhat over \$30,000.

It appears that 1,901 men were discharged from the  
British Army last year for bad conduct, as against 1,956  
during the year preceding. This decrease, the report ex-  
plains, is discounted by the comparatively small num-  
ber of such discharges from the force in South Africa,  
where, of necessity, only the most grave offenses were so  
punished and only by sentence of court-martial. Lieut.  
Col. Garsia, Inspector-General of British military prisons,  
who makes the report, adds: "It is unfortunately the fact  
that of the soldiers discharged from the Army for bad  
conduct, nearly one-fifth are for disgraceful crime, for of-  
fenses against the criminal law, and there can be no ques-  
tion that the great majority of these offenders were crim-  
inals before joining the Army. It appears to me that the  
first step necessary to raise the standard of respectability  
of the soldier is to make it impossible for the convicted  
thief or the habitual criminal to enter the ranks, or at  
any rate to ensure his detection and immediate removal  
therefrom. I submit that the Army is the only employ-  
ment to which there is admission without proof of char-  
acter." As to the general condition of the military pris-  
ons, Colonel Garsia says: "The total accommodations in  
the military prisons of the kingdom is stated at 909, while  
in the military prisons of the colonies and abroad ac-  
commodation is provided for 546. The actual number  
of committals in England during the year was 7,357, as  
compared with 4,583 in 1899, with the result that the ac-  
commodation was seriously strained. Not only was every  
military prison kept full, but some were overcrowded, not-  
withstanding the occupation of every provost and barrack  
cell in the country, and notwithstanding the committal di-  
rect to criminal prisons in England and Wales of no less  
than 2,696 military offenders."

We are pleased to note that men of the Marine Corps  
at the Navy Yard, New York, are being given the ad-  
vantages of rifle practice on the splendid range at Creed-  
moor, Long Island, used by the National Guard of New  
York. It is hoped that the innovation may be enlarged  
upon and that the Marines when on duty elsewhere near  
any suitable range may be given instruction in rifle  
practice. Last week two hundred Marines from the Alabama  
and Massachusetts, at the New York Navy Yard, were  
sent to Creedmoor for rifle practice, and during the pres-  
ent week arrangements were made for assignments of  
men to be sent down to Creedmoor daily for practice.

The Quartermaster General's Department has pub-  
lished a work showing exterior views and the deck plans  
of the vessels of the U. S. Army Transport Service, to-  
gether with some interesting statistics as to their capac-  
ity. The illustrations, which are in half tones, are ex-  
ceedingly beautiful, and to those unacquainted with the  
extent and excellence of the transport service the volume  
will be little short of a revelation. The work as an en-  
tirety is an artistic achievement.



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It would seem that we need more troops in Cuba to suppress the lawless element on the island. Reports in Cuban papers recently state that brigandage and other forms of outlawry are increasing to an alarming extent. The *Diario de la Marina*, for example, published at Havana, declares that the state of affairs in the country is alarming, that brigandage and robbery are on the increase, and that the offenders are not pursued as they ought to be, as the majority of times they get away. The cause of this state of affairs, continues the same paper, is the condition of decomposition at which the country has arrived, some being the prey of imbeciles, others of rapacity. But the principal cause, thinks *El Diario*, is the inefficiency of the Rural Guard. It says: "The Rural Guard was organized hastily and at a time when to have been a revolutionist entitled a man to be held as fitted for any position, and the result is that the personnel is largely unfitted for the work. The Rural Guard has been a failure, and unless it is organized on sound and reasonable foundations the insecurity in the country will go from bad to worse." The above statement may be exaggerated, although it is not unlikely that such conditions exist.

An interesting story is told in Washington this week of the travels of six 12-inch Army mortars manufactured originally for installation at Sandy Hook and which, it is said, have been wandering around the country unclaimed for the past four months. It seems, according to the story, that these itinerant engines of warfare were started on the road for the proving grounds at Sandy Hook last July, but, en route, the car containing them was accidentally shifted to another train, and the four mortars went joyfully speeding on their way to the Pacific coast to join the command of Gen. S. M. B. Young. Out there the officers have not a very high opinion of mortars, and so refused to accept the four unheralded strangers, which were then sent around the Southern route by the railroad authorities and finally landed at the Washington Navy Yard. Rear Admiral O'Neil, also, it seems, has no use for mortars, so no time was lost in notifying the Army Ordnance Department of the arrival of the four machines, which will be turned over to them at their earliest convenience. They will probably be sent to Sandy Hook if the mortar test now in progress at Fort Preble justifies the continued use of the type.

For the present, at least, the serious engineering problem of the Navy has been settled—not by the issuance of any order providing that in future all line officers below the grade of commander shall serve alternating tours of duty in the engine room and on the bridge, but by the determination on the part of the Bureau of Navigation that in the future the provisions of the Personnel act shall be enforced. Orders are being issued to officers every day assigning them to duty in the engine rooms of the various vessels, and the utmost care is to be taken during the next year to give the younger officers instruction in all the duties pertaining to the engine room. Notwithstanding this satisfactory settlement of the question for the time being, it is still felt at the Navy Department, among those interested, that the time will not be long before it will be positively necessary to re-establish the Engineer Corps of the Navy. The present action of the Department is only putting off the inevitable.

It seems to be the opinion at the Navy Department that the report of the Schley Court of Inquiry will be made to the Secretary of the Navy about Dec. 1. In view of the great amount of testimony taken by the Court, it is

hardly possible that any report will be made at an earlier date. On Nov. 11 the Court began its consideration of the case behind closed doors. From now on until the report is made the Court proposes to continue its sittings each day from 10 o'clock in the morning to 12:30 P. M. The greatest care is being taken to prevent any information regarding the present proceedings of the Court from reaching the public. Of course, there is much speculation throughout the Navy, and elsewhere, as to the probable findings of the Court. Many officers believe that the report will completely exonerate Rear Admiral Schley on all the specifications; others are inclined to think that he will be found guilty of error of judgment on several counts, and still others believe that the testimony was such that the Court will find him guilty of serious misdemeanors and recommend further proceedings. While there are a great variety of opinions, no one actually knows anything about the matter, but the utmost confidence is felt in the fairness of the Court.

The rapid changes occurring in the personnel of our Military Service is indicated by the fact that of the 22 general officers of the line, all but four have been promoted within the past two years. Of those now on the list only Miles, Brooke, Otis, and Wade appeared there in the Army Register for January, 1900. Dorsey Cullen, who was the 92d and last lieutenant of Cavalry in the Register of 1900, is now first lieutenant, and has 256 officers between him and the left flank. Gwynn R. Hancock, who was then at the bottom of the list of Artillery second lieutenants, is also a first lieutenant, 203 files from the bottom of the lineal list. Edwin E. Carroll, the last of the second lieutenants of Infantry in January, 1900, is now 206 files from the bottom, but he has not yet succeeded in getting out of the list of second lieutenants. The Infantry officer who was 206 files from the bottom of the list in January, 1898, had been eight years in getting there; the Cavalry officer, who was 256 files up had been seventeen years in getting there, and the Artillery officer who was up 203 files, eleven years.

There will be few changes this year in the membership of the House Committees on Military and Naval Affairs. Three picturesque figures, however, will retire from the Committee on Military Affairs, caused by the retirement of Mr. Cox, of Tennessee, and Mr. Lentz, of Ohio. Mr. Marsh has always been friendly to the Army and eager to advance its needs, and his loss will be greatly regretted. Officers of the Army and officials at the War Department are glad to see Mr. Lentz leave, as he has been a thorn in their side since he was appointed to this important Committee. Assignments to fill the three vacancies are eagerly sought. Mr. Marsh's retirement creates a vacancy in the Chairmanship of the Committee on Militia. Only one vacancy will have to be filled in the House Committee on Naval Affairs, caused by the retirement of Mr. Hawley of Texas, Republican, but there are many applicants for the place. Mr. Foss, of Illinois, will be Chairman of the Committee, and will ably conduct its business to the benefit of the Service.

The Navy Department is considering the advisability of detailing a naval officer as attache of the American legation at Constantinople to lay before the Turkish Government the advantages in this country for the construction of war vessels of all classes. The proposition that such action be taken by this country has been made to the Department and is said to meet with the approval of Captain Sigsbee, the Chief intelligence officer, but no final action has yet been taken. It is believed that the Turkish Government is seriously considering the advisability of making contracts for several vessels of the battleship and armored cruiser types, and it would seem very reasonable to expect that they should be built in this country. The presence of an officer of our Navy in Constantinople would greatly add to the chances of getting the contracts, as he would be able to personally show the advantages of our shipbuilders over those of other countries at all likely to make a bid for the business.

Secretary of War Root in an official circular states that the calls upon the War Department by subordinate officers and employes of other executive Departments for extended copies of military records have become so numerous, and compliance with them has become so burdensome and expensive, as to call for serious consideration whether some reform is not practicable in the interest of economy and the despatch of public business. To this end Secretary Root says that whenever no statute requires a different course the Department will answer proper inquiries as to the fact relating to military status or service, ascertaining it from the examination of its own records or statements from them, to enable officers or employes of other executive Departments to review decisions made by the War Department upon purely military questions, or to make such independent decisions with regard to such questions.

It is said upon excellent authority that the torpedo tube for vessels of the first and second classes will be abandoned in all future construction. Many of the members of the General Naval Board and of the Board of Construction are opposed to providing any additional vessels of these classes with torpedo tubes and, in fact, none were recommended this year for the proposed ships. The naval engagements of the future, according to the best authorities, will be fought at a long range—too long for the use of torpedo tubes. Then again the question of danger to the crews and to the

ships themselves, is always a factor to be considered. With the passage of the torpedo craft, which is confidently predicted, and an abandonment of the policy of longer providing vessels of the larger classes with torpedo tubes, will end the torpedo craze which a few years ago promised to revolutionize modern vessels of war.

The final hearing was held Nov. 7 before Judge Thomas, U. S. Circuit Court, N. D., N. Y., in the action of the Howell Torpedo Company against the E. W. Bliss Company to recover \$175,000 for the alleged infringement of a basic patent on a certain automobile torpedo invented by Rear Admiral Howell, U. S. N. Expert testimony was presented by both sides. Numerous charts and torpedoes were also presented as evidence. The suit to recover damages was brought by Admiral Howell in May, 1899. The patent on the torpedo was granted in January, 1885. The attorneys for the defendants are Joseph A. Stetson and Arthur C. Fraser of Manhattan and for the complainant Ernest Wilkinson of Washington, formerly of the Navy.

Regulations governing the Engineer School of Application at Washington Barracks, D. C., have been promulgated from the Headquarters of the Army. The term of instruction for engineer officers is to be two years, beginning when practical on Oct. 1, and for other officers 10 months, also beginning on Oct. 1. A diploma is to be given to each officer who attains a proficiency in the entire course of instruction. Officers who shall have been unable to complete the entire course shall receive certificates of proficiency in such branches as shall have been satisfactorily completed. The full text of the order will be found under our Army head, in this issue.

Some officers of the Army are in favor of utilizing a large tract of land on Montauk Point, L. I., for a joint Army and National Guard encampment and one of the three sites authorized by the last Congress for that purpose. The suggestion has also been made that the proving ground at Sandy Hook be transferred to Montauk Point, where the geographical facilities are better adapted than at Sandy Hook for the firing of guns and other ordnance tests.

Examinations of Acting Hospital Stewards for promotion to Hospital Stewards have recently been held at the various military stations. Of the 47 applications, 7 withdrew, 10 were rejected by the local boards and the examination papers of the remaining candidates are now undergoing the scrutiny of the Surgeon General's office. It is probable that almost all of the successful candidates will be immediately ordered to the Philippines.

Orders have been issued, which we publish elsewhere, reorganizing the Division of the Philippines into two departments, instead of four, as heretofore. The new departments will be those of North and South Philippines. The Northern Department will be commanded by Major General Wheaton, and the Southern Department commanded by Brigadier General Wade.

An important board of officers of which Lieutenant General Miles, U. S. A., is President, has been ordered to convene at Washington, D. C., Nov. 25 for the purpose of reporting upon the location and distribution of military posts required for the proper accommodation, instruction, and maintenance of the Army. The order is full is given elsewhere.

The War Department is informed that Companies A, B, C, and D, of the 18th Infantry, which have been stationed at San Francisco since their return from the Philippines, arrived at Fort Bliss, Tex., Nov. 10, and that Company A, of the Engineers, recently stationed at Willet's Point, has arrived at Fort Leavenworth, Kans.

Orders have been issued to Gen. S. M. B. Young, commanding the Department of California, to send Troops E, F, H, I, K, L, and M, headquarters and band of the 15th Cavalry, now stationed in his Department, to the Philippine Islands on the transport Hancock, in December. The remaining troops of this regiment are already in the Archipelago.

It is officially stated at the War Department that the President has informed Senators and others of influence who apply to him for favors in behalf of officers of the Army or Navy that political influence in such cases is of no avail and rather hurts the officer's chance of getting what he desires.

We quote, on page 254, the account of the Samar massacre credited to Lieut. F. B. Allison. As there is no officer of that name in our service, and we cannot locate him, what he says must be taken with due allowance, for we have no means of testing the credibility of the witness.

A new paragraph—21½—has been added to the Regulations of the U. S. Military Academy. This paragraph with an amendment to paragraphs 20 and 21, which refer to the admission of candidates to the Military Academy, is published in General Orders, which appear elsewhere in this issue.

The U. S. Torpedo School at Fort Totten, Willets Point, as it has recently been called, is now officially known as the School of Submarine Defense.

General Wood has granted an allowance of \$30 a month to the health authorities of Havana to pay the rent of rooms in which to conduct studies of tuberculosis.



## FROM THE ISLANDS.

How the Porto Ricans feel with regard to the trusts may be inferred from this editorial expression from the San Juan (P. R.) Daily News: "They can make all sorts of objections to the trusts in the United States, but as for us, we will welcome them here in reviving our industries."

Thirty-two Yale men living in Hawaii joined in a banquet at Waikiki on Oct. 23 in celebration of the 200th anniversary of the founding of the university.

The Medical Department of the National Guard of Hawaii has organized a Hospital Corps, and is drilling it in conformity to the regulations of the Hospital Corps of the United States Army.

Major J. H. Kean, Med. Dept., U. S. A., Superintendent of Hospitals and Charities in Cuba, is about to close the orphan asylums for boys at Puerto Principe and Santiago, thereby saving an outlay of several thousands of dollars a month. Many of the inmates of these schools are amply able to care for themselves, and those who are helpless will be provided for elsewhere.

Plans for the improvement of the harbor of Honolulu, which have been prepared by the Department of Public Works of that city, contemplate an outlay of \$200,000. The business men of Honolulu have been asked to provide the money on condition that it shall be repaid by the Territorial Government.

An illustrating the scarcity of money in Porto Rico, it is related that when a Government check for \$2,049 arrived in Manati a few days ago in payment of the town's excise collections for the preceding month, it caused a genuine sensation. The city employees and their immediate army of creditors commenced to parade in front of the mayor, who stood up holding the check so that all might see. Two thousand and forty-nine dollars! The mayor told the people that the check could not be cashed, as there was not money enough in the whole town, not even if all the business houses combined for the purpose of cashing it. He then told them that they had to wait for their money until some one could go to San Juan to cash the check. The mayor, envied by all, became tired from holding the check in the air, folded it, placed it in a cigarette box, wound it with red tape, and locked it up in the safe.

All the post offices in Cuba are undergoing a rigorous inspection at the hands of United States post office inspectors, preparatory to turning them over to the Cuban Government.

Major Jefferson R. Kean, Med. Dept., U. S. A., Superintendent of Charities in Cuba, has been ordered to inspect the hospitals at Manzanillo, Guantanamo, and Santiago.

Corporal John J. Hardy, Troop D, 7th Cav., U. S. A., stationed at Camp Columbia, Havana, Cuba, has been adjudged insane, and General Wood has ordered that he be taken to Washington, D. C., for treatment.

Capt. Herbert J. Slocum, 7th Cav., is making an inspection of the Rural Guards of Cuba, under orders from General Wood.

The Rt. Hon. James Bryce, M. P., the English historian and statesman, and Mrs. Bryce are visiting Havana. They were entertained at dinner a few evenings ago by Mr. Ernest Lee Conant, the others present being Col. George H. Burton, Inspector General's Department, U. S. A., and Miss Burton, Major William C. Gorgas, Med. Dept., U. S. A., and Mr. J. N. Casanova.

Only three cases of yellow fever were reported in Havana in October, and all of these were carried over from September.

## MAIL ITEMS FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

Boatswain Deignan, who was with Lieut. Hobson on the Merrimac when that vessel was taken into the mouth of Santiago harbor and sunk, has been condemned by a medical examining board at Manila, and ordered to Mare Island. Deignan has until recently been a member of the crew of the naval tug Wampatuck, stationed at Cavite.

Manila is the headquarters of a Nebraska society, its members being former residents of the State of Nebraska now located in the Philippines.

The Mining Bureau of the Philippines has been reorganized by the Civil Commission, though it is little changed from the status it had under Spanish rule. It consists of a Chief of the Mining Bureau at an annual salary of \$3,000, a mining engineer and assayer at \$1,800, a stenographer at \$1,200, a translator at \$1,000, two draughtsmen \$480 and \$300, clerks of classes C, D and I, a janitor at \$120, and a laborer at \$80.

There is a growing demand in Manila for the appointment of laundry inspectors, the contention being that the careless methods of laundering now in vogue tend to the spread of disease. The movement is favored by the health authorities.

American gamblers have appeared in considerable numbers in Manila and other cities throughout the Archipelago. They are so severely dealt with, however, by the civil authorities that they will probably find the islands an unprofitable field of operations.

A writer in the Manila American pays high but well-deserved praise to Major Lorenzo W. Cooke, 26th Infantry, U. S. A., for the pacification of the Camarines. The record of Major Cooke's work in that undertaking is an unbroken story of tremendous industry, hard fighting and cumulative success. He has subdued and disarmed the insurgents, gained the confidence of the peaceable natives and set the Province of the Camarines on the road to prosperity under American control.

The Manila Freedom, remarking that the 20th Infantry, U. S. A., has contracted a habit of calling on Malvar, the insurgent leader, before breakfast, offers this way of suggestion: "Better give him time to eat; he can't run so fast on a full stomach."

An enlisted man of Company K, 25th Infantry, U. S. A., writes from Castillejos, Zamboela, P. I., to pay the following tribute to Capt. Harry A. Leonhauser, 25th Infantry, U. S. A., who had just departed on a tour of recruiting duty in the United States: "The departure of Capt. H. A. Leonhauser, 25th Infantry, for a tour of recruiting duty in the U. S., persuades me to beg space in the JOURNAL to say a few words of the esteem in which he is held by the enlisted men of the regiment in general and Company K in particular. It was on the night of Nov. 17, 1899, when Capt. Leonhauser, with Companies B, E, and K, 25th Inf., started from Ramban towards the western foothills of Pampanga province on an unknown mission. The trail was rough, the column was climbing and descending, and the moon was shining brightly. "Halt!" cried the Captain. "Men, we are now only a few yards from a town where there is a party of insurgents fully armed. Now, we want to steal in quietly as possible." Inspired by his own chivalrous example, the men followed him in and almost without firing a shot, made the biggest haul of the insurrection. At Mt. Arrayat, when with the same trusty battalion he had run up into

the mountain stronghold of Aquino in obedience to orders, and while bullets were falling like hail, he coolly put his glasses to his eyes and directed the men to seek cover. Soon the position was rushed and captured, and five American prisoners rescued. The greatest strain was at Subig with the same old tried companies, and a frowning mountain on either side. His battalion adjutant was brought in killed. It was a terrible blow to all. A few nights later the town was attacked and he was just the same as at Arrayat. His rest is deserved and he leaves for home with the best wishes of the enlisted force of the regiment for bon voyage."

Mention was recently made in this column of the impositions to which Americans living in Manila are subjected by Spaniards and Filipinos in the matter of house rent and other expenses, the American having to pay just double the prices asked of anybody else. The extent and injustice of this outrageous system are still further shown by the following from the Manila Freedom: "Not long since an American lady, knowing such a scale of prices existed at the city markets, took her native servant along to make a few purchases, which was done, paying native prices. When the stall keeper at the market learned that the purchased goods were for an American she attacked the lady in a most violent manner, stating that she did not sell goods at that price to the Americans, and seizing the basket which contained the purchased articles, consisting of vegetables and fruit, she emptied its contents into the street, threatening to soundly thrash the American and her servant if they attempted to repeat such injustice upon her. The stall keeper was in court next morning and got three months from Judge Whitsett's court, but that did not stop the unjust discrimination, and even native purchasers are frequently asked who they are purchasing for before the sale will be made."

Judge O'Neill, an American lawyer located in Manila, is trying to procure the release of Aguinaldo by habeas corpus proceedings.

Walter F. Hale, a miner, has been arrested for endeavoring to usurp the authority of the Governor of Benguet Province. It is alleged that he appointed Mayors of towns there from February to May, 1901, who collected taxes on his account without the cognizance of the Government.

The typhoon which swept Manila on Oct. 9 was the worst of the year. Nearly a dozen lives were lost. The Quartermaster's steamers Omaha, Syracuse, Custer, and Kansas City were all damaged. The mouth of the Pasig showed about 15 wrecked vessels after the storm. Three soldiers were washed overboard from the steamer Alerta, bound from Subic to Manila. They were Corporal Forster, 25th Inf.; Corporal Pugh, Company L, and Private Lee, Company I.

## HARD FIGHTING IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Advices from Catbalogan, capital of the Island of Samar, via Manila, report a two-days' fight between the insurgents and a body of Marines under command of Major Littleton Waller, U. S. M. C., on Nov. 7 and 8. On the first day Major Waller attacked the rebels in a strong position which they held on the cliffs at Sojotan, but was compelled to retire after a sharp fight in which two privates, George Lynch and E. A. Klonon, were killed. Major Waller renewed the attack the next day with artillery and 40 men, and after a sharp fight carried the position, smashed the fortifications, destroyed the cuartels, burned 70 houses and killed 26 rebels.

Brig. Gen. Jacob H. Smith, U. S. A., commanding the American forces in the Island of Samar, has ordered that all American soldiers in the islands of Samar and Leyte shall always have their arms at hand, even at meal time. He is resolved that there shall be no more surprises, and has given notice that commanding officers will be held responsible for any non-observance of the above order. General Smith has issued an order prohibiting the purchase of hemp or food, but permits trading in small quantities of rice under the supervision of the military or constabulary. All ports in Samar and Leyte are blockaded. The blockade is causing a severe famine in the interior of both islands. The natives cannot get rice and are living on herbs. General Smith also directs that scouting must continue incessantly, and that all rice and hemp captured must be destroyed.

Lukban, the insurgent leader in Samar, has sent word to General Smith that he will not surrender until all Americans are withdrawn from the Gendara Valley. It is reported that the insurgents are concentrating in northern and central Samar in obedience to Lukban's proclamation. It is said that they are considering making a complete surrender, but this is very doubtful. The peace commissioners have made no arrangements for the acceptance of surrenders from scattered commands owing to Lukban's threat to kill all who communicate with the Americans. General Smith considers the capture of Lukban a question of only a very short time.

Generals Hughes and Smith have arrested 200 head men in Samar and Leyte on suspicion that they were conspiring against the Americans.

Major William L. Pitcher, 8th Inf., U. S. A., commanding the American troops in the island of Mindora, reports to headquarters at Manila that on Nov. 9 the insurgents made an attack on the garrison at Abra de Illog similar to that which the rebels in Samar made upon Company C of the 9th Inf. several weeks previously. The garrison was prepared, however, and repulsed the attack, killing five of the rebels. Lieut. Samuel W. Noyes, 30th Inf., U. S. A., with 50 men, pursued the enemy and captured an American deserter, one Richter, who was clad in the uniform of a lieutenant of the rebel artillery.

Manila despatches under date of Nov. 13 state that Capt. John D. Hartman, 1st Cav., U. S. A., and his troop had an engagement with 200 bolomen and 200 riflemen who were in trenches double-flanking the Batangas road. The Americans killed 16 of the rebels and captured 9. Two Americans were wounded. Captain Hartman routed the enemy. Heavy firing to the eastward gave Captain Hartman the impression that Major Frank West, 6th Cav., U. S. A., was engaged with the insurgents in that direction, but no particulars have been received.

## DETAILS OF SAMAR MASSACRE.

Among the passengers from Manila arriving at Victoria, B. C., on Nov. 12, was F. B. Allison, who, according to a newspaper dispatch from Victoria, brings further particulars of the massacre of members of Company C, 9th Inf., U. S. A., in the Island of Samar on Sept. 28. Who Mr. Allison is does not appear. He is not an officer in our Army or Navy, though he is called lieutenant by the dispatch. He is reported as saying that the natives have grown to like the colored troops, who had been stationed in Samar, and when the 9th arrived it was thought by the American troops that the same friendly feeling would be

shown to them, and the guard was not as strictly kept as it otherwise would have been. The night before the massacre the village President came to Captain Connell and, before the padre, declared that it would take 100 more hombres (native laborers) to do certain pioneer work. He did not have the men and begged the indulgence of the Captain. Captain Connell said: "Do the best you can. Get any native who will work, but clear away the underbrush."

The natives appeared shortly after daybreak carrying bolos, ostensibly to cut the brush. When the church bell rang, the soldiers went to breakfast in the room beneath the one containing their arms. At a signal the massacre began. The rebels divided, half of them going up stairs and the other half to the mess room to kill the unarmed soldiers, overwhelming them by force of numbers.

Separated from their arms, the rank and file fought like tigers, using table knives, stones, clubs, and such rude weapons as chance threw in their way. In spite of the terrible disadvantage under which they were placed, the soldiers inflicted dreadful punishment upon their assailants. The number of rebels who paid for their treachery with their lives is not definitely known, but it was enormous. Many were buried by their comrades. Others were borne away and the bodies of 160 were after buried in a trench by the Americans. The first Sergeant of Company C shot and killed the treacherous President, who led the massacre. With six men he then fought his way to the headquarters building and rescued the post colors, which were carried to the beach after half an hour of incessant fighting.

Captain Connell was evidently attacked while he was asleep and alone. He jumped from a window down among his guards, but they had all been slaughtered. He was struck down by many bolos almost as soon as he reached the ground. Not satisfied with killing him, the assassins hacked his body into inch bits, severing the head, upon which they piled paper and sticks of wood, setting them on fire, to render the face unrecognizable. The body, however, was identified by Lieutenant Drouillard's detachment, which came down from Basey.

The bodies of Lieutenant Bumpus and the Doctor were found upon a bridge leading up to the quarters over a little stream. The lieutenant had a bolo cut horizontally across the forehead, almost severing the top of the head, and a deep gash down each side of the face. The body of Major Griswold, Surgeon, was also mutilated.

It is said by Mr. Allison that the rebels in Samar have received their war supplies from filibustering expeditions fitted out in Singapore and Hong Kong, mostly by Germans, which in some cases have succeeded in landing their contraband arms and ammunition, but many captures have been made by the gunboats.

## SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Many people prominent in the military and social circles of Arlington, Mass., and vicinity, were present on Nov. 6, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Albert E. Turner, No. 23 Jason street, where their daughter, Miss Ella Beatrice Turner, was married to Lieut. Frederick William Stopford, Artillery Corps, U. S. A. The groom is a son of Col. William Stopford of Beverly. The marriage was solemnized in the large parlors of the Turner home. As the party stood in the alcove of the parlors, the Stars and Stripes, handsomely grouped, formed an effective background. The mantels were banked with red chrysanthemums and a profusion of palms and ferns added to the display. The other apartments of the house were also attractively decorated with palms, ferns and chrysanthemums. The marriage ceremony was performed by the Rev. Frederic Gill, pastor of the Arlington Unitarian Church. Mr. Percy A. Wallace of Beverly was best man, and Miss Alice E. Turner, a sister of the bride, was maid of honor. Miss Emma Turner, a sister of the bride, acted as flower girl. The bride was gown in white peau de soie, point lace and chiffon trimming. She wore a tulle veil with wreath of orange blossoms and carried a bouquet of bride roses. She also wore a sunburst of pearls, the gift of the groom. The maid of honor wore a yellow peau de soie, duchesse lace, and chiffon trimmings and carried yellow chrysanthemums. Miss Emma Turner wore white muslin trimmed with lace and white satin ribbons and carried a basket of pinks. A reception was held from 8 to 10 and was attended by several hundred guests. Many prominent officers of the State Militia were present, also several brother officers of the groom in the Regular Army. Among the officers were Col. William A. Pew of Gloucester, Lieut. Col. Bailey, Major Edridge and other officers of the 8th Regiment, Lieutenant Stopford's old regiment. Mr. and Mrs. Albert E. Turner, parents of the bride, and Colonel and Mrs. William Stopford, parents of the groom, assisted in receiving. The ushers were Lieut. R. Howard Williams of Fort Warren, Lieut. William A. Kitts, 21st Infantry, U. S. A., Daniel H. Woodbury of Jamaica Plain, and Carl H. Sampson of Roxbury. During the hours of the reception a program of choice concert music was given by the orchestra. An ideal exhibition room for the wedding gifts was afforded by the large and finely furnished hall on the third floor of the house, and here was a most interesting place for guests, who spent not a little time inspecting the array, which was made all the more inviting because of the artistic arrangements of the presents. All the tables were dressed with white, and strewn with red and pink carnations and fern leaves. On a centre table were crowded exquisite pieces of silver, gifts in money, and an elaborate candelabra. A large table had quite everything that could be used in the way of cut glass, another was filled with decorated china, yet another with mantel ornaments, bric-a-brac, and objects of art. Pictures, cases of silver sets, useful and welcome gifts for a new home, made in all an expensive expression of the generosity and good will of many friends. The gifts to the ushers were handsome pearl stick pins. The maid of honor also received a handsome pearl pin. Lieutenant and Mrs. Stopford will reside at Fort Trumbull, where the groom is stationed.

Lieut. Joseph Strauss, U. S. N., and Miss Mary Sweitzer, daughter of Mrs. Helen M. Sweitzer, were married at Washington, D. C., Nov. 9, in St. John's Church, the Rev. Dr. Mackay-Smith officiating. The bride was unattended. Lieut. John Gibbon, U. S. N., was best man. The ushers were Lieut. Comdr. A. E. Culver, Lieut. C. M. McCormick, Lieut. A. M. Beecher, and Lieut. Cleland Davis, all of the Navy. The ceremony was followed by a reception at the home of General and Mrs. George L. Gillespie, in Rhode Island avenue. Lieutenant and Mrs. Strauss will live at Indian Head, where Lieutenant Strauss is in charge, after their bridal trip. The presents were numerous and beautiful. Miss Sweitzer has been much admired in Washington, where she has many warm friends.

Lieut. John Joseph Miller of Augusta, Ga., a recent appointment to the Army, and Miss Byrd Maynard Moss, youngest daughter of the late James S. Moss of Lynchburg, Va., were married in Washington, D. C., Nov. 6 by the Rev. Father Dolan of St. Patrick's Church, and the ceremony took place at the bride's home, No. 318 Indiana avenue. The drawing and dining rooms were profusely decorated with palms, foliage plants and white carnations.



The bride came in escorted by her brother, Mr. J. C. Moss of Lynchburg, and was attended by Mrs. A. G. Wheatley as matron of honor. Mr. Miller Robertson of Augusta, Ga., was best man. The young bride wore a traveling dress of blue broadcloth, tailor-made, trimmed with black and white appliqué. A toque of blue velvet had touches of black and white. Her bouquet was of purple violets. The dress of her attendant was a princess of gray crepe de chine trimmed with yellow appliqué. A picture hat in black velvet and a cluster of American beauties made a becoming finish. The groom's mother, Mrs. Susan Tobin Miller of Augusta, Ga., was in the company witnessing the ceremony with other relatives and a few personal friends. After the wedding breakfast Lieutenant and Mrs. Miller left for New York, and will make a little stay in Canada before proceeding to Fort Slocum, New Rochelle, N. Y., the groom's present station. In a few weeks the couple will sail for Gibraltar, and after further travel in Southern Europe will take a Government transport for Manila, where Lieutenant Miller will join his regiment. The latter served previously in the 29th Volunteer Infantry in the Philippines.

Lieut. D. D. Tompkins, 11th U. S. Cav., youngest son of Gen. Chas. H. Tompkins, U. S. A., was married Nov. 14, at the Presidio of San Francisco to Miss Grace Grant Grimes, daughter of Lieut. Col. E. S. Grimes, Art. Corps, U. S. A.

Miss Berte B. Wolf and Dr. Ralph Thompson Orvis, U. S. N., were married Wednesday afternoon, Nov. 6, at the residence of the bride's uncle, by Rev. Walter G. Grace. The young couple were the recipients of many handsome presents. Dr. and Mrs. Orvis left for the East, Thursday, where they will visit relatives in New York city.

#### PERSONALS.

Col. R. L. Eskridge, U. S. A., retired, should be addressed at San Diego, Cal.

Miss Eveline Anderson is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. R. H. Allen at Fort Sheridan, Ill.

Lieut. M. N. Falls, 12th U. S. Inf., of Fort Niagara, is visiting friends in North Carolina.

Col. H. H. Adams and family have been guests at the Occidental Hotel during the week.

Rear-Admiral J. N. Miller, U. S. N., of Mare Island, has had as his guest for some days, Colonel Muse.

Capt. C. C. Todd, U. S. N., sails Nov. 23 for the Asiatic Station, where he will assume command of the Brooklyn.

A son was born to the wife of J. R. Pitman, son of Major J. Pitman, U. S. A., at Pompton Lakes, N. J., Nov. 9.

Capt. G. A. Nugent, A. C., is a recent arrival at Key West Barracks, Fla., and has assumed command of the 121st Company.

Rear-Admiral G. W. Melville, U. S. N., has been the guest of the Pennsylvania Club of Philadelphia during the week just elapsed.

Lieut. Eugene Van N. Bissell, 1st U. S. Cav., left Governors Island, N. Y., early in the week and left for San Francisco en route to Manila.

Comdr. William H. Reeder, U. S. N., has been ordered to command the Hartford on Nov. 16 at New York, relieving Comdr. J. M. Hawley.

Mrs. Bullock, widow of the late Lieut. Edwin C. Bullock, 7th Cav., who has been spending the summer in New Jersey, has returned to Carbondale, Ill.

Capt. Thomas H. Rees and Lieuts. F. W. Alstaetter and N. W. Stickle, C. E., lately at Fort Totten, N. Y., are recent arrivals at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for duty.

Among those recently elected to membership in the Michigan Commandery, M. O. L. L., were Col. Joseph Hecker, Q. M., U. S. V., and Asst. Adjt.-Gen. G. H. Hopkins, U. S. V.

The engagement is announced of Capt. Ormond M. Lissak, Ordnance Department, U. S. A., stationed at Frankford Arsenal, Pa., to Miss Alice Warrington Hartel of Philadelphia.

Mrs. William C. Gorgas, wife of Major Gorgas, Med. Dept., U. S. A., Chief Sanitary Officer of Havana, has returned with her daughter to that city, after an extended visit in the United States.

Gen. Thomas F. Barr, U. S. A., reaches his 64th birthday on Nov. 18, and carries his age exceedingly well. He has been visiting his son-in-law, Capt. Frank Tompkins, 11th U. S. Cav., at Fort Ethan Allen.

Capt. W. V. Judson, C. E., a recent arrival at Washington Barracks, D. C., has taken charge of the compilation of the Engineer Field Manual and of the Departments of Military Engineering and Practical Astronomy.

Mrs. Davidson, wife of Lieutenant Davidson of the U. S. A. Alliance, is recovering from a severe case of diphtheria, at the Wyandotte Hotel, in South Bethlehem, Pa., where she has been with her mother for some months.

Brig. Gen. Robert H. Hall, U. S. A., at present visiting at Fort Porter, was duly retired for age Nov. 15, after a distinguished service dating from July 1, 1860, when he was graduated from West Point and promoted to the 5th U. S. Inf.

Col. Theodore A. Baldwin, 7th Cavalry, U. S. A., and Mrs. Baldwin, have as guests at Camp Columbia, Havana, Cuba, their daughter, Mrs. Rockenback, wife of Capt. Samuel D. Rockenback, 12th Cavalry, U. S. A., Chief Engineer of Santiago Province, and Mrs. Grierson, wife of Capt. Charles H. Grierson, 10th Cavalry, U. S. A., Manzanillo, Cuba.

Miss Katrina H. Loomis, who is betrothed to Ensign John Halligan, U. S. N., resides in West Roxbury, Mass., and is the daughter of Pay Director Loomis of the Navy. The young couple met at Annapolis while Mr. Halligan was a cadet there by appointment of Congressman Joseph H. O'Neill and Miss Loomis's father was on duty at the Naval Academy.

Gen. A. W. Greely, U. S. A., Chief Signal Officer, returned to Washington, D. C., Nov. 7, after an absence of five months spent in the Philippines inspecting the cable and telegraph service of the islands. General Greely returned to the United States by way of Europe. He had an important conference in London with the officers of the cable and telegraph companies, which resulted in an agreement to reduce the tolls to and from Manila on Government business one-third.

Comdr. A. Marix, U. S. N., Captain of the Port of Manila; Major Clinton B. Sears, U. S. A., chief engineer officer, in charge of Manila port work, and Lieut. John J. Knapp, U. S. N., Superintendent of the National School, have been appointed a commission for the purpose of investigating the needs of the Archipelago in the matter of lighthouses needed for foreign and interisland commerce. The commission will recommend legislation which will lead to the repair of the present lighthouses and the construction of others where needed.

Lieut. F. R. Hawkins, 27th Inf., on leave, is visiting relatives at Washington, Pa.

Gen. Joseph Wheeler, U. S. A., retired, intends to make his home in Philadelphia, Pa.

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. R. S. Hooker, U. S. M. C., at Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 8.

Lieut. E. B. Martindale, Jr., lately in New York city, joined his station at Havana, Cuba, this week.

Lieut. W. L. Lowe, 13th U. S. Cav., lately at Fort Myer, Va., is a recent arrival at Fort Meade, S. D.

Major R. P. P. Wainwright, 5th Cav., lately on recruiting service, now goes to Fort Duchesne, Utah, for duty.

Rear Admiral Nicoll Ledlow, U. S. N., and Mrs. Ledlow have taken apartments for the winter at the Hotel Netherlands, New York.

Commander and Mrs. Cowles of Washington, D. C., gave a dinner Nov. 14 to Miss Alice Roosevelt, daughter of President Roosevelt and niece of Mrs. Cowles.

Mrs. W. S. Kochersperger, wife of the well-known Magistrate of Philadelphia, is spending the winter with her son, Lieut. S. M. Kochersperger, 2d Cav., Matanzas, Cuba.

Rev. S. L. Corrothers, colored, formerly of Binghamton, N. Y., and at present pastor of a church at Elmira, N. Y., has received notice of appointment as chaplain in the United States Army.

Governor General Wood and Mrs. Wood, Collector Bliss, Capt. H. J. Slocum, and Major J. R. Kean, U. S. A., and several ladies arrived at Santiago de Cuba Nov. 12 on the Government yacht Kanawha.

Miss Emma Spencer has left West Point, and, until December, will be the guest of her aunt, Mrs. R. M. Dorsey, 120 Joralemon street, Brooklyn, N. Y. She will then return to her home, Nashville, Tenn.

Capt. Chapman C. Todd, U. S. N., under orders for Manila, to command the U. S. F. S. Brooklyn, has taken his family to Kentucky where they intend to remain until the completion of Captain Todd's cruise.

Capt. Floyd W. Harris, 4th U. S. Cav., Military Attaché of the United States legation at Vienna, Mrs. Harris and infant, sailed Nov. 13 from New York on the American Line steamer Philadelphia for Southampton.

Peter J. Lally, formerly Hospital Steward, U. S. Army, stationed at West Point, N. Y., was elected Assemblyman from the Seventh Assembly District, Kings County, N. Y., on the Fusion ticket at the recent election.

Second Lieut. R. C. Dewey, U. S. M. C., has been detailed for duty at the Marine School of Application, Washington, D. C., as an assistant instructor at that school. His present station is at the Marine Barracks, Brooklyn.

Comdr. John P. Merrill, U. S. N., has been selected for the important duty of Commandant of the new naval station at Algiers, La., the immediate cause for the order of assignment being the arrival of the steel dry dock at New Orleans.

During the week the companies of the 18th Inf., which have been stationed here, Fort Mason, and Alcatraz Island, have departed for their new stations in Texas. The Artillery companies which have been assigned to posts in the harbor are becoming rapidly settled.

The time set for the trial of Col. Robert L. Meade of the Marine Corps has been postponed to Nov. 19 in order that the new judge advocate of the court may have ample opportunity to read over the immense amount of testimony taken by the court of inquiry in the case.

Lieut. Comdr. James C. Gillmore, U. S. N., at present attached to the U. S. R. S. Franklin, has been given preparatory orders for service on the U. S. S. Cincinnati as soon as that vessel is commissioned for sea. Lieutenant Commander Gillmore will be attached to that vessel as the navigating officer.

At a meeting of the Illinois Commandery, M. O. L. L., at Chicago, Ill., on Nov. 9, the paper for the evening was by Col. Henry R. Brinkerhoff, entitled, "The Soldier: and a brief visit with him to Porto Rico and the Philippines." Seven new members were elected. The present membership of the Commandery is 650.

Senor Vicente Valdez, editor of Minu, a weekly journal of Manila, is threatened with libel suits by Messrs. Pardo de Gavera and Don Benito Legarde, Filipino members of the Civil Commission, who accuse him of defamation of character. Valdez refuses to retract, and declares that he will substantiate his charges against the plaintiffs.

Lieut. Col. E. H. Crowder, Judge Advocate, has been relieved from further duty in the office of the Judge Advocate General of the Army, and ordered to report for duty as Judge Advocate of the Department of the Lakes, to relieve Major Harvey C. Carbaugh, who has been ordered to Manila for duty as Judge Advocate of the Department of Northern Luzon.

Capt. D. F. Anglum, 12th U. S. Inf., retired from active service Nov. 4, by reason of disability incurred in the line of duty, has an excellent record of service dating from 1874, when he enlisted in the 12th U. S. Inf., was commissioned in it in 1882 and has served in it ever since, attaining a captaincy in 1898. He is a native of Massachusetts.

Medical Director Joseph G. Ayers, U. S. N., was retired from the active list of the Navy from Nov. 3, having reached the age limit of 62 years. Medical Director Ayers has an enviable record of nearly 37 years of active duty during which period he has been engaged in pretty nearly every type of service possible for a naval medical officer. His skill in medicine as well as in the use of the knife has been second to none, and he retires from the active list after a long and useful experience in the Medical Corps of the U. S. Navy.

Lieut. Comdr. Lucien Young, U. S. N., Captain of the Port, Havana, Cuba, reports the best of feeling existing between the Spanish officers of that port and the American representatives there. The event of the funeral of Admiral Villamil, killed during the battle of Santiago, was made the occasion of the exchange of many civilities between Lieutenant Commander Young and the Spaniards charged with the duty of transferring the remains of the dead officer from Cuban soil to the Monserat, the steamer destined to transport the body to Spain.

Maj. Gen. John R. Brooke, U. S. A., was among the guests at the celebration of the sixtieth birthday of King Edward VII., gotten up by members of the various British societies in New York, Nov. 9, at Delmonico's, New York City. The affair was held under the auspices of the British Schools and Universities' Society, an organization composed of graduates from various British institutions of learning. General Brooke, in responding to a toast, praised the British troops in South Africa and the American troops in the Philippines. With a large charity, which we wish might be extended to include our Army, Mark Twain in his speech said: "Historically speaking, 1,900 years ago Caesar invaded Britain. But let bygones be bygones. He has gone, and it isn't proper to rake up old scores against him."

Capt. John Bigelow, 10th Cav., should be addressed at Manzanillo, Cuba.

Lieut. O. P. Robinson, 6th Inf., is on duty at Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.

Lieut. R. R. Raymond, U. S. A., has arrived at Montgomery, Ala., for duty.

Lieut. Percy Willis, Art. Corps, is on duty at Vancouver Barracks, Wash.

Major P. C. Grugan, U. S. A., is at No. 10 East 23d street, New York city.

Capt. G. H. McManus, Art. Corps, has arrived at Fort Washington, Md., for duty.

Capt. J. E. Eltonhead, 29th U. S. Inf., has arrived at Fort Sheridan, Ill., for duty.

Capt. Alonzo Gray, 14th Cav., should be addressed for the present at Trinidad, Colo.

Major C. W. Hobbs, Art. Corps, should be addressed at Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.

Capt. J. C. W. Brooks, Art. Corps, is on duty at Fort Barrancas, Pensacola, Fla.

Major George B. Walker, 18th Inf., has changed station to Fort Russell, Cheyenne, Wyo.

Major S. L. Woodward, 1st Cav., is on duty at Fort Meade, So. Dak., which post he commands.

Capt. J. C. F. Tilson, 14th U. S. Inf., stationed at Fort Porter, N. Y., is on a short leave visiting friends.

Lieut. W. D. Brotherton, U. S. N., is reported critically ill with typhoid fever, at the Naval Hospital, Newport, R. I.

Paymr. John F. Tarbell, U. S. N., has left Readville, Mass., for No. 220 Commonwealth avenue, Boston, Mass.

During the week Capt. A. S. M. Morgan, retired, and Capt. Edward H. Browne registered at the California Hotel.

Capt. L. H. Beach, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., and family, are now located at No. 200 Van Dyke avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Lieut. M. B. Wilhoit, Art. Corps, is a recent arrival at Fort St. Philip, La., to superintend the removal of certain gun carriages.

Lieut. A. C. Hart, 10th U. S. Cav., a recent visitor at Key West Barracks, Fla., has left there to join his regiment at Manzanillo, Cuba.

Lieut. J. L. Roberts, Jr., Artillery Corps, visiting in New York, this week, leaves Nov. 16, to join the 50th Co., C. A., at San Juan.

Lieut. John McManus, A. C., has been appointed Adjutant of the Artillery District of the Delaware, with headquarters at Fort Lee Point.

Lieut. J. A. Berry, A. C. Corps, relinquished duty at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., Nov. 7 and left to join the 12th Field Battery at Fort Douglas, Utah.

Lieut. W. P. Kitts, 21st Inf., left Governor's Island this week for Fort Slocum, and from there goes to Manila on the Crook, to join his regiment.

Capt. and Mrs. George W. Pigman, U. S. N., announce the engagement of their daughter, Isabella Howard, to William C. Asserson, Ensign, U. S. N.

Col. B. J. D. Irvin, U. S. A., who has been on a visit to Canada, has arrived at Chicago, Ill., where he should be addressed at No. 575 Division street.

Major E. R. Hills, Art. Corps, arrived at Key West Barracks, Fla., Nov. 13, from Fort Dade for temporary duty as President of a board to examine gunners.

Capt. George S. Stevens, Art. Corps, on sick leave from Fort Washington, Md., is at present visiting at 2115 California avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Lieut. C. E. Wiggins, Art. Corps, a recent arrival at Fort Mott, N. J., goes from there to Fort Delaware, Del., to command the 119th Company, Coast Artillery.

The death of Col. John W. French, 22d U. S. Inf., promotes Lieut. Col. James Miller to Colonel, Major F. W. Mansfield to Lieutenant Colonel, and Capt. J. B. Jackson to Major.

Lieut. Col. S. A. Day, A. C., commanding Fort Williams, Me., sent 11 artillerymen, Nov. 11, to Augusta, Me., to garrison Kennebec Arsenal, the first time, we think, that station has ever been occupied by soldiers of the line.

Army officers lately registering in New York were: Capt. La Roy S. Upton, Capt. W. G. Sills, Navarre; Col. E. M. Coates, Capt. M. D. Cronin, Gen. W. S. Worth, Capt. Rush S. Wells, Grand Hotel; Lieut. R. T. Ellis, Imperial.

The Army and Navy friends of Mr. George W. Rouser will be pleased to learn that Mrs. Rouser and the Misses Rouser, who have been dangerously ill for the past two months of typhoid fever contracted at Rehoboth Beach, are now convalescent.

Capt. Pierce C. Stevens, Paymaster, U. S. A., stationed at Atlanta, Ga., who was robbed about Nov. 9, of \$4,800 in bills, while en route to Fort Barrancas to pay troops stationed there, has asked for a board to decide as to responsibility for the loss.

At a recent auction sale in Washington of the personal effects of the late John Chamberlain, a photograph of General Sherman brought \$3.50, and one of General Sheridan went for the same price. One of Gen. John M. Schofield sold for \$1.50, and one of Major General M. C. Butler brought the same figure.

Mrs. Williams, widow of Col. Charles F. Williams, U. S. Marine Corps, has returned to Newport, from Washington City, and, with her son, Charles F. Williams, Jr., is at 82 Mill street, Newport, R. I., for the winter. Mrs. Williams' visit to Washington City was for the purpose of removing Colonel Williams' remains from Glenwood Cemetery to the National Cemetery at Arlington. The interment at Arlington was made Nov. 2, 1901.

The announcement is made of the engagement of Capt. William G. Powell, U. S. M. C., to Miss Alice Van Voorhees Joline, daughter of Judge Joline of Camden, N. J. Captain Powell is on duty at the League Island Navy Yard, Pa., and is likely to remain at that station until the wedding. Captain Powell comes of good fighting stock, being a grandson of the well-known Phil Kearny of the old Army, and celebrated as a fighter in Mexico under General Scott.

The Society of the Army of the Tennessee, which met at Indianapolis Nov. 13, received a letter from Gen. Lew Wallace, in response to a request to be present, saying that he had attended meetings of the society, but had withdrawn from it because some of the members were unfriendly to him on account of the discussions that grew out of the battle of Shiloh. He then asked that a committee be appointed to investigate his conduct on the march from Crump's Landing to Pittsburg Landing. A long discussion followed on the letter and the society refused to grant the request for an investigation and also refused to give out the letter, declaring that it would be unwise with its implied attacks.



Mrs. J. J. Almy will have Mrs. Cass and her daughter, Mrs. Wallen, with her for the winter.

Lieut. R. H. Townley, U. S. N., is seriously ill at his present residence, No. 304 West 56th street, New York city.

Col. Charles Hobart, U. S. A., and family, are again in their apartment at the Olympia, Mount Pleasant, for the winter.

Gen. J. W. Clous, U. S. A., retired, expects to go to Washington, D. C., in a few days in connection with the Carter case.

Major Tucker, U. S. A., and Mrs. Tucker will pass part of their winter with Mrs. Lagay at her home, on Mount Pleasant, Washington, D. C.

Major W. P. Gould, U. S. A., and Mrs. Gould, who passed last winter in Florida, are now in California, where they will remain during this winter.

General Funston has completely recovered from the operation performed on him about a month ago for appendicitis, and drives daily on the Luneta, at Manila.

Col. Wirt Davis, U. S. A., and Mrs. Davis, have decided to make Baltimore their home. In future their address will be No. 721 Gladstone avenue, Tuxedo Park, Baltimore, Md.

Mrs. Payson, wife of Major Payson, U. S. A., left Washington, D. C., last Wednesday, for California. Mrs. Stewart, wife of Senator Stewart of Nevada, accompanied her daughter, Mrs. Payson.

Capt. Joseph E. Craig, U. S. N., commanding the U. S. S. New Orleans, reports the ship at Genoa with all well on board. John Steels, coal passer, died aboard the New Orleans on the 9th inst. of apoplexy.

Gen. Joseph Wheeler, U. S. A., has been visiting friends in Philadelphia, and attended a dinner given by Mrs. George W. Childs. The latter, with Lieutenant Commander and Mrs. Hunker, will pass this winter in Los Angeles, Cal.

Miss Elsie Davis, daughter of General Davis, U. S. A., attracted a number of friends and admirers by her beautiful singing in the choir of St. Mathew's Church, Washington, D. C., on Sunday, Nov. 10. Miss Davis is a granddaughter of the late Judge Atchia of New Orleans, La.

Mrs. Charles H. Powel has issued cards for a tea from 4 to 7, on Wednesday, Nov. 27, at her home, No. 1614 21st street, N. W., Washington, D. C., to introduce her daughter, Miss Anita Powel, who has just returned from Europe. Miss Powel is a granddaughter of the late Admiral Powel, U. S. Navy.

The list of officers of the Navy and Marine Corps, and the members of their families, residing in the District of Columbia, which is published in December of each year by the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, is now being compiled, and all names that should appear in this list should be forwarded to the Bureau of Navigation as soon as possible.

Elihu Root, Jr., of the class of '03, Hamilton College, accompanied by his mother, reached Clinton Nov. 8, on a special train. Mr. Root has been very ill for several months at the family residence in New York, but will soon resume his college work. Secretary Root has donated to Hamilton College a small brass cannon that was captured at Manila. It is mounted on a carriage and weighs 300 pounds.

The Post, of Havana, noting the departure from that city of Mr. D. H. Scott, son of Capt. Hugh L. Scott, 7th Cavalry, U. S. A., with whom he has spent four months, says: "Mr. Scott readily found his way into the best society of Havana, where with but a short acquaintance he made himself a host of friends who appreciate him for his own worth and who will regret exceedingly to have him leave. He came to Havana to visit his father, but was so pleased with Havana and her people that he secured a position in the Engineers' Department. He rendered efficient service until a few days ago, when he presented his resignation, as he decided to leave for the States, not intending to return."

A telegraphic report received this week from Atlanta, Ga., says that the police there have arrested a negro by the name of Alexander, accused with having stolen \$4,700 from the valise of Major P. C. Stevens, of the Pay Department of the Army. The report continues: "Major Stevens states that the money was left in a valise in the care of the negro to be taken to the United Union depot in this city prior to Major Stevens' departure for Pensacola. By some misunderstanding the negro did not meet the major at the depot in time to catch the train and the valise was carried back to Major Stevens' office. Major Stevens reported to the city detectives that he carried the valise to Pensacola and when he arrived there he found that the currency, amounting to \$4,700, had been stolen. The negro has been in the employ of the Government for a number of years and denies that he stole the money. Detectives are at work upon the case."

Owing to the cleverness and sagacity of Sergeant Conine, Artillery Corps, U. S. A., on duty at the boat landing at Governors Island, N. Y., a deserter who had dressed himself in civilian clothes which he had stolen from the quarters of Lieut. W. P. Kitts, 21st Inf., was caught on Nov. 11 just as he was about to leave on the boat for New York city. As the well dressed deserter passed in civilian attire, Sergeant Conine thought he had seen the fellow before, and after questioning him held him up. He then sent for Sergeant Way, Supervisor of the prison, who identified the suspect as Joseph Kinsler, a paroled man, whose term of imprisonment was soon to expire. The man was a paroled prisoner because of good conduct, and was employed to do odd jobs by officers. While working in the quarters of Lieutenant Kitts during his absence on duty, he helped himself to the civilian suit. Lieutenant Kitts also lost \$75 from his quarters, which it is assumed the deserter is also responsible for. The cash has not yet been found.

Town Topics says: "From recent letters from Japan it would seem as if the beginning of the end of the May Yohe-Bradley Strong drama had arrived. The couple have taken a house on the bluff at Yokohama and have been passing most of the time on the verandas of the Grand Hotel at that place. May has been provoked at the coolness of the residents and in a loud, hoarse voice the other evening proclaimed that there was 'not a doormat in Yokohama fit to wipe her feet on.' She then proceeded to show her feet in an attempt to dance to the music of the band, and finally became so obnoxious that she had to be taken away, and as the incident shocked many of the guests of the hotel, some of whom had just come from America, Strong and his inamorata were told that their presence was not desired in future. I hear that these scenes have been several times repeated. Strong seems to be going down hill, but is spending money like water. They have all sorts of equipages and five different costumes for their rickshaw men. Mrs. Strong recently sold her furniture and bric-a-brac at auction in this city to pay her son's debts."

Gen. A. J. Perry, U. S. A., and Mrs. Perry will have as their guests for Thanksgiving, Mr. and Mrs. Junius Morgan, and their family, of Princeton, N. J.

Mrs. Thomas Howard Peterson announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Maud H. Peterson, to Asst. Paymr. E. T. Hoopes, U. S. N. The date of the wedding has not been set, but will probably be in the coming summer.

The suggestion we made last week concerning contributions to the funds of the Army Athletic Association was our own and did not come from the representative of the Association, as the context might seem to indicate.

The engagement of Miss Maude Carlton Worth to Lieut. E. Howard Dunn, U. S. N., is announced. Miss Worth is a daughter of John B. Worth. She is one of the most popular society girls in Bath, Maine, and a handsome brunette.

Major Smith S. Leach, Corps of Engineers, who has had for several years supervision of the New London district, including the Sound fortifications, has been appointed to the command of the Engineer Battalion at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., which is to be sent to the Philippines.

Mr. and Mrs. William Moody Ekin, of Louisville, Ky., announce the marriage of their daughter, Elizabeth, to Mr. Charles Sterling Millard, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 5, 1901. Miss Ekin is the daughter of Capt. W. M. Ekin, late Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. Vols., and the granddaughter of the late Gen. James Adams Ekin, Assistant Quartermaster General, U. S. Army.

Among the recent additions to the life membership roll of the Society of the Army of Santiago de Cuba we note the following names: Capt. Wm. E. English, of Indianapolis; Major C. D. Parkhurst, U. S. Art.; Sergt. William Burrell, 10th Inf.; Mr. Chas. E. Knoblauch, New York City; Gen. J. C. Bates, Gen. Adelbert Ames, Hon. Chas. Dick, M. C. of Ohio; Major Webb C. Hayes, Capt. Harry C. Bailey, 21st Inf., and Lieut. Col. Charles Morton, 8th Cav.

Rear Admiral Crowninshield has selected Lieut. Henry H. Ward to serve as his flag lieutenant and Lieut. Charles Webster as his flag secretary when he assumes command of the European Station in the winter. It is now the plan to have the battleship Illinois as flagship of the station and Capt. George A. Converse as Admiral Crowninshield's chief of staff. Lieutenants Ward and Webster have been on duty in the Bureau of Navigation, and the former will be remembered through his connection with the Schley Court of Inquiry.

Secretary Long has decided not to have the Santiago medal struck off by a private concern, but to have the work done at the Philadelphia Mint, and the obverse of the medal has already been sent to the Mint. The obverse bears the head of Rear Admiral Sampson. The reverse is not quite ready. The finishing touches are being put on it by Robert G. Skerrett, the designer. There are three figures in the design, a junior officer, a blue jacket, and a marine. The figures were posed for by Lieut. S. E. W. Kittelle, the son-in-law of Captain Sigbee, now on duty at the Naval Intelligence Office of which Captain Sigbee is Chief; Quartermaster Severin of the Sylph, and Corporal Daller, stationed at the Marine Barracks in this city.

There have recently appeared in the daily press and elsewhere notices that the Secretary of War had decided against the appointment of Mr. W. P. Crawford, of South Carolina, to be 1st Lieutenant in the Regular Army, because of certain protests against his appointment by Congressmen and others from the same State. It seems that Mr. Crawford may yet be appointed, notwithstanding what has been said. The facts of the case are that he was appointed for examination and successfully passed with a high average. His commission was made out as 1st Lieutenant, but was withheld at the request of certain influential people of South Carolina. It was stated that Mr. Crawford was unfit to be an officer in the Army, on account of his treatment of a young lady of Chester, S. C., to whom he was engaged to be married, but whom he was alleged to have deserted on their wedding day before the ceremony had been performed. Mr. Crawford called upon the Secretary of War Nov. 11 and made claim that this affair was entirely separate from his military record and should not be cause for his not getting a commission. He told the Secretary that he had written a letter to the mother of the young lady, which was received before the hour set for the wedding, and in which he gave all his reasons for not carrying out the engagement. Naturally, Mr. Crawford refused to state to the Secretary the contents of the letter, but he said he had no objection to the Secretary seeing it, if the young lady's mother would show it to him. Mr. Root has made formal request for the letter, and if it is refused he will undoubtedly issue the commission which he now has on his desk.

#### RECENT DEATHS.

Col. Charles R. Paul, of the 13th Infantry, U. S. A., a veteran of two wars, died Nov. 8 at the Hahnemann Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa. His death was caused by a general breaking down of the nervous system, resulting from his service in the Philippines. Colonel Paul was born in Pennsylvania in 1843. At the outbreak of the Civil War he was living in New Jersey, and enlisted in the 7th New Jersey Volunteers in 1861 as a private. He was commissioned a second lieutenant in the 65th New Jersey Volunteers, Aug. 25, 1862, and in 1864 he was made captain. At the close of the war he received the brevet of Captain, U. S. A., for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Petersburg, and the brevet of Major of Volunteers Oct. 19, 1864, for gallantry throughout the campaign before Richmond, and particularly in the engagements at Winchester, Fisher's Hill, and Cedar Creek, in the valley of the Shenandoah. He was appointed a second lieutenant in the Regular Army, Feb. 23, 1866, and was assigned to the 16th Infantry, being subsequently transferred to the 18th Infantry. He became a captain in the latter regiment in 1879, and a major in 1898. After the opening of the Philippine campaign he was made lieutenant-colonel of the 12th Infantry, and last summer, upon the enlargement of the Regular Army, was commissioned a colonel of the new 30th Infantry. Colonel Paul's service in the Philippines extended over a period of two and a half years. He was the first Provost Marshal of Iloilo, holding the position for seven months, when he took command of the Province of Capiz, Island of Panay. Here he established the first civil government, replaced the schools, and maintained quiet and order throughout the province. He commanded the troops in their active work under General Carpenter in Jaro, where an extended engagement was fought at Pavia, the insurgents being driven out of an impregnable position, and among other ordnance 28 large guns were captured. In January Colonel Paul returned to the United States on sick leave, since which time he had suffered continuously from disease contracted while on duty in the Philippines. His funeral services were held at Holy Trinity Church, Philadelphia, on Monday, the 11th inst., and the interment

at Arlington National Cemetery in the afternoon of the same day. Colonel Paul's old regiment, the 18th Infantry, with which he was connected for 32 years, sent a beautiful wreath of palms, which was laid on the flag upon his casket.

Major Adam Kramer, U. S. A., retired, died at Iowa City, Iowa, Nov. 10, 1901, aged 64 years. He first entered the Army as a private in Company F of the 2d Dragoons May 16, 1857, and was discharged in May, 1862. He next joined the 15th Pennsylvania Cavalry Aug. 25, 1862, serving therein as private, sergeant, first lieutenant, and captain, and was mustered out June 21, 1865. He was appointed second lieutenant of the 6th United States Colored Volunteer Cavalry in December, 1895, being mustered out in February, 1896. He was appointed a second lieutenant in the Regular Army April 27, 1899, and assigned to the 6th Cavalry. He was active in quelling the Sioux during their outbreak in South Dakota in 1891. He was retired in 1897. The body will be sent to Washington and given a military burial at Arlington Heights. Major Kramer was brevetted major in 1890 for gallant service in actions against the Indians at Ash Creek, Ariz., in May, 1880, and at Big Dry Wash, Ariz., July 17, 1882.

Mrs. Frances D. Greely, mother of Gen. A. W. Greely, U. S. A., died at Newburyport, Mass., Sept. 12, in her 83d year.

Mrs. William A. Owen, who died at Annapolis, Md., Oct. 21, was the wife of the late Capt. William A. Owen of Detroit, Mich., and mother of the wife of Lieut. Comdr. F. W. Bartlett, U. S. N.

Paul Revere, great-grandson of Col. Paul Revere of Revolutionary fame, died at Morristown, N. J., Nov. 10 from pernicious anemia. He was fifty years old, and was a son of Gen. Joseph W. Revere, well known in connection with the Civil War.

Brig. Gen. Henry L. Robinson, U. S. V., a veteran of the Civil War, died Nov. 13 at his home, No. 318 West 124th street, New York city, in his 90th year. When President Lincoln was assassinated Col. Robinson had charge of the transportation of the body to Springfield, Ill.

Catharine Wilson Byrroade, youngest child of Lieut. George L. and Florence Wilson Byrroade, died at the home of her grandparents—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Wilson—on Erie street, Johnstown, Pa., Sunday, Nov. 10, after an illness of a fortnight with scarlet fever. The child was two years three months and ten days old and was born at Cleveland, Ohio.

A cable from Major General Chaffee, U. S. A., reports the death of Major Hugh R. Belknap, Pay Department, U. S. A., on Nov. 12, at Calamba, Laguna de Luzon, from intestinal troubles, and that his body will be sent to the United States on the Transport Thomas. Major Belknap was appointed an Additional Paymaster, U. S. V., March 11, 1899, and a Major and Paymaster, U. S. A., Feb. 2, 1901. He was a son of the late Secretary Belknap and represented one of the Chicago districts in Congress for several terms.

Col. John W. French, of the 22d Infantry, died at Fort McPherson, Ga., Nov. 11, at 6 o'clock, of chronic nephritis and cirrhosis of the liver. Colonel French first entered the military service as a private of Company F, of the 7th New York Volunteers, in April, 1861. In October of the same year he was appointed a Second Lieutenant of the 8th Infantry, U. S. A. He was promoted First Lieutenant in 1866 and later to be Captain of the 40th Infantry. In 1869 he was transferred to the 25th Infantry, and in 1891 was promoted Major of the 14th Infantry. He was promoted to be Lieutenant Colonel of the 23d Infantry in 1895 and Colonel of the 22d Infantry on March 20, 1899. He received two brevets for gallant and meritorious service in the Civil War, that of First Lieutenant in 1864 for gallant conduct in the battle of the Weldon Railroad, Virginia, and of Captain for gallantry in the battle of Hatcher's Run, Virginia.

#### THE ARMY.

##### VESSELS OF THE U. S. ARMY.

BUFORD.—Sailed from Manila, P. I., Sept. 23, for New York. Arrived at Singapore, Oct. 6. Arrived at Colombo, Ceylon, Oct. 17. Arrived at Malta Nov. 6. Arrived at Gibraltar Nov. 13.  
CROOK.—At New York, N. Y., to sail for Manila about Dec. 1.  
DIX.—Sailed from Seattle Oct. 18 for Manila with freight.  
EGBERT.—Sailed from Seattle Oct. 18 for Manila.  
GRANT.—At San Francisco, Cal. Will sail for Manila Nov. 15.  
HANCOCK.—Sailed from Manila, Nov. 7, for San Francisco. Left Nagasaki for Kobe, Japan, Nov. 14, and reported ashore on south side of Strait of Shimonoseki, Japan, Nov. 15.  
INGALLS.—Arrived at Manila Oct. 10.  
KILPATRICK.—Sailed from San Francisco, Nov. 1, for Manila.  
LAWTON.—At Manila, P. I.  
LOGAN.—At San Francisco, Cal. Undergoing repairs.  
McCLELLAN.—Sailed from Manila Oct. 18 for New York. Arrived at Colombo, Ceylon, Nov. 2.  
MEADE.—Arrived at San Francisco Oct. 23. Will sail for Manila Nov. 15.  
RELIEF.—At Manila, P. I.  
ROSECRANS.—Arrived at Portland, Ore., Sept. 29. To sail for Manila Nov. 15.  
SEDGWICK.—At New York, N. Y.  
SEWARD.—Arrived at Portland, Ore., Oct. 23.  
SHERIDAN.—Sailed for San Francisco Oct. 16. Arrived at Nagasaki Oct. 22.  
SHERMAN.—At San Francisco, Cal., undergoing repairs. To sail for Manila about Jan. 1, 1902.  
SUMNER.—Arrived at Manila Oct. 14.  
THOMAS.—Arrived at Manila Nov. 12.  
WARREN.—Sailed from Manila Oct. 26 for San Francisco.  
WRIGHT.—At Manila, P. I.

##### RECESS APPOINTMENTS, ETC.

##### QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

To be Quartermaster, with the Rank of Captain:  
Thomas Swope, of Nebraska, late Captain A. Q. M. Vols., Feb. 2, 1901, vice Sawyer, promoted.  
Henry J. May, of Ohio, late Captain and A. Q. M. Vols., to be Quartermaster, with rank of Captain, from Feb. 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy; care of Q. M. Gen'l.

##### ARTILLERY CORPS.

Capt. Montgomery M. Macomb, to be Major, Nov. 4, 1901, vice Dancs, deceased.  
1st Lieut. Carroll F. Armistead, to be Captain, Nov. 4, 1901, vice Macomb, promoted.  
To be 2d Lieutenants from Feb. 2, 1901:  
Kent Browning, at large, late Capt. 31st Vols., to 13th Inf.; Wilmington, Ohio.  
Chas. S. Frank, at large, late 1st Lt. 39th Vols., to 21st Inf.; 617 13th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.  
Arthur F. Halpin, of California, late Capt. 35th Vols., to 8th Inf.; 1923 Santee St., Los Angeles, Calif.  
Isaac W. Molony, at large, late 1st Lt. 49th Vols., to 16th Inf.; 922 I St. N. W., Washington, D. C.



Private Robert W. Adams, of 21st Inf., to the 13th Inf., Manila.  
 Private Alfred C. Arnold, of 21st Inf., to the 8th Inf., Manila.  
 Corp. Louis I. Rancourt, of 1st Inf., to the 19th Inf., Manila.  
 Corp. William H. Campbell, of 6th Inf., to the 15th Inf., Manila.  
 Batt. Sergt. Major Douglas Donald, 43d Vols., to 25th Inf., Manila.

## To be 1st Lieutenant

Starkey Y. Britt, at large, late 2d Lt. 47th Inf., Aug. 22, 1901; No. 1203 F St., N. W., Wash'n, D. C.

## To be 2d Lieutenant:

William A. Covington, of Tennessee, late 1st Lt. 38th Vols., Aug. 1, 1901, Nashville, Tenn.; care of W. D. Covington.

## INFANTRY ARM.

Lieut. Col. Jesse M. Lee, 6th Inf., to be Colonel, Nov. 8, 1901, vice Paul, 30th Inf., deceased.  
 Major Henry Wygant, 24th Inf., to be Lieutenant Colonel, Nov. 8, 1901, vice Lee, 6th Inf., promoted.  
 Capt. Zerab W. Torrey, 7th Inf., to be Major, Nov. 8, 1901, vice Wygant, 24th Inf., promoted.

## To be Majors:

Capt. William R. Abercrombie, 2d Inf., Sept. 27, 1901, vice Haskell, 30th Inf., promoted.  
 Capt. William A. Nichols, 23d Inf., Oct. 5, 1901, vice Corum, 21st Inf., promoted.

Capt. Colville P. Terrett, 8th Inf., Oct. 7, 1901, vice Evans, 12th Inf., detailed for service in A. G. O.

Capt. Nat. P. Phister, 1st Inf., Oct. 15, 1901, vice Hall, 2d Inf., promoted.

Capt. Alexis R. Paxton, 15th Inf., Oct. 16, 1901, vice Duncan, 13th Inf., promoted.

## PORTO RICO PROVISIONAL REGT.

1st. Lieut. William W. Bessell, P. R. Prov. Regt., to be Captain, Oct. 18, 1901, vice Latrobe, discharged by reason of appointment Regular Army.

2d Lieut. Emil Huebscher, P. R. Prov. Regt., to be 1st Lieutenant, Oct. 18, 1901, vice Bessell, promoted.

## To be 1st Lieutenants, P. R. Regt:

2d Lieut. George C. Broome, Porto Rico Prov. Regt., Oct. 8, 1901, vice Cooper, appointed Regular Army.

2d Lieut. Willis C. Metcalf, P. R. Prov. Regt., Oct. 12, 1901, vice Locke, appointed 2d Lieutenant Artillery Corps.

## VOLUNTEER APPOINTMENTS.

To be Surgeons of Volunteers, with Rank of Major.

Capt. Charles H. Andrews, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. V., Oct. 31, 1901, vice Griswold, killed in action.

Capt. Charles B. Nichols, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. V., Oct. 31, 1901, vice Artand, resigned.

Capt. Matthew Teepere, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. V., Nov. 5, 1901, vice Rafferty, who vacates on promotion to Major and Surgeon, U. S. A.

Frank H. Titus, of California, late Major and Surgeon, U. S. V., Nov. 15, 1901, vice Johnstone, resigned.

To be Assistant Surgeon of Volunteers, with the rank of Captain:

Luke B. Peck, of Massachusetts, Contract Surgeon, U. S. A., Nov. 5, 1901, vice Orr, deceased.

Harry A. Eberle, of Ohio, Contract Surgeon, U. S. A., Nov. 8, 1901, vice Nichols, promoted.

Edward N. Borren, of Massachusetts, Oct. 23, 1901, vice Kenyon, resigned.

## CAVALRY ARM.

To be 2d Lieutenants from Feb. 2, 1901:

Frederick M. Jones, at large, late 1st Lt. Sig. Corps Vols., to 2d Cor., Manila, P. I.

Henry J. McKenney, at large, late 1st Lt. 33d Vols., to 7th Cav.; No. 1828 15th St., Wash'n, D. C.

Winston Pilcher, at large, late 1st Lt. 37th Vols., to 14th Cav.; 209 High St., Nashville, Tenn.

Walter J. Scott, at large, late 2d Lt. 33d Vols., to 2d Cav.; Manila, P. I.

Robert Sterrett, at large, late 1st Lt. 43d Vols., to 4th Cav.; Station E, Wash'n, D. C.

Wade H. Westmoreland, at large, late Capt. 3d Vol. Inf., to 13th Cav.; 312 English-American Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

## G. O. 150, NOV. 14, H. Q. A.

Publishes the proclamation of the President setting aside Thursday, Nov. 28, as a day of General Thanksgiving to God.

## SPECIAL ORDERS, NOV. 14, H. Q. A.

Leave for one month is granted Major John T. Van Orsdale, 7th Inf.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Earle W. Tanner, 15th Inf., is extended one month.

Capt. Frank H. Whitman, 29th Inf., is transferred to the 2d Inf.

Leave granted 1st Lieut. Samuel A. Purviance, 15th Cav., is extended one month.

Capt. Charles B. Vogdes, 1st Inf., upon being relieved from recruiting duty to Washington Barracks and report to General Hospital, for surgical treatment.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Charles D. Herron, 15th Inf., is extended one month.

2d Lieut. Jacob Schick, 8th Inf., is assigned to Company D and will join at Fort Harrison.

Capt. George W. Cole, upon own application, is detailed Professor Military Science and Tactics, University of Arizona.

The following officers will report to Col. Charles A. Coolidge, 7th Inf., President Examining Board at Vancouver Barracks for examination for promotion: Major William R. Abercrombie, 30th Inf.; Capt. Walter A. Bethel, Art. Corps; 1st Lieut. Ralph McCoy, 7th U. S. Inf. The following officers will report by letter to Col. Charles A. Coolidge, 7th Inf., for instructions relating to their examination for promotion: Capt. Isaac C. Jenks, 24th U. S. Inf.; 1st Lieut. Hjalmer Erickson, 7th U. S. Inf.; 1st Lieut. Knud Knudson, 7th U. S. Inf., and 2d Lieut. William O. Smith, 7th Inf.

Leave for four months is granted Major William B. Wheeler, 18th Inf. Capt. Nathan P. Batchelder, Q. M., is assigned to duty as Assistant to General Superintendent Army Transport Service at San Francisco.

1st Lieut. Ira A. Shimer, Asst. Surg. to Fort Niagara to relieve Contract Surg. William C. Lecompte, who will go to San Francisco for duty with troops en route to Philippines.

The following changes of stations and duties of officers, Medical Department, are ordered: 1st Lieut. David Baker, asst. surg., from duty on transport Mende and duty in Division Philippines, and to Fort Slocum, for duty to relieve 1st Lieut. Bailey K. Ashford, assistant, who goes to Havana.

The following officers, recently appointed, are assigned to regiments indicated:

2d Lieut. Frederick J. Herman, to 10th Cav.; Robert M. Nolan, to 3d Cav.; Herbert F. Tate, to 12th Cav.; Henry M. Fales, to 21st Inf.; John B. Shuman, to 25th Inf.; Charles S. Tarlton, to 1st Inf.; Morris M. Keck, to 12th Inf.; Clyde B. Parker, to 6th Inf. Lieut. Herman will report at Fort Thomas for temporary duty and upon completion will join regiment in Department of Cuba.

Lieut. Nolan to Jefferson Barracks; Lieuts. Tate and Orchard to report Fort Sam Houston for temporary duty; Lieuts. Fales and Keck to report at Fort Porter for

temporary duty; Lieuts. Shuman and Tarlton to report at Fort Sheridan for temporary duty; Lieut. Parker to report at Fort Leavenworth for temporary duty; 1st Lieut. Charles F. Humphrey, Jr., 15th Inf., will proceed to Columbus Barracks for duty until arrival of his regiment in United States.

Leave for four months is granted Major George K. Hunter, 15th Cav.

## G. O. 149, NOV. 13, H. Q. A.

Orders the following changes of stations of troops: 15th Cav., Headquarters Field Staff, Band and the seven troops now in United States from the Department of California to Division of the Philippines, to sail from San Francisco on the Hancock about Dec. 10. Paragraph 392 of the Regulations of 1901 is amended as follows: 392. The Ordnance Department will furnish angle measuring instruments, replotters, boards, difference disks, range scales, drawing instruments, material, etc., to seacoast defenses.

## CIRCULAR, SEPT. 20, WAR DEPT.

Any volunteer soldier who was sentenced by a general court-martial (the sentence being duly approved by competent authority and ordered to be executed) to a term of confinement extending to or beyond the expiration of the term of enlistment must be held to have been dishonorably discharged by operation of the sentence, notwithstanding the fact that the sentence itself may not have specifically prescribed dishonorable discharge as a part of the punishment.

If the sentence in any such case does not show that it was the intent of the court to retain the convict in the military service during the period of his confinement, it must be held that the discharge took effect when notice of the sentence was served on the convict, or when he became legally chargeable with such notice, but if neither of these dates can be ascertained from the records it must be held that the sentence took effect on the date of the order promulgating it.

If the sentence indicates, by imposing forfeiture of only part of the convict's pay during confinement, or in any other way, that it was the intent of the court to retain the convict in the military service during the period of his confinement, it must be held that the discharge took effect on the expiration of the confinement, provided that the unexecuted portion of the sentence (not merely the unexpired term of the confinement) had not been previously remitted by competent authority.

Remission of the unexecuted portion of the sentence and the release of the convict, without restoration to actual duty, in a case coming within the terms of the foregoing rule, remits the punishment of dishonorable discharge, but the discharge of a soldier under such circumstances must be regarded as a "discharge without honor." Remission of the unexpired term of confinement only and the release of the convict in such a case does not remit the punishment of dishonorable discharge, which must be held to have taken effect on the date of the convict's release, or, if that date can not be ascertained, on the date of the order for his release.

The restoration to actual duty and the subsequent honorable discharge of a soldier who has previously been discharged by the operation of the sentence of a general court-martial do not nullify or set aside the prior discharge. Such a restoration to duty must be regarded as a constructive reenlistment, and the service rendered under it must be regarded as entirely separate and distinct from the service rendered under the enlistment which was terminated by operation of the court-martial sentence. But the restoration to actual duty of a convict whose discharge has not yet been effected by operation of his sentence, and in whose case the whole of the unexecuted portion of the sentence has been remitted, is a restoration of the soldier to a status of duty and honor under his original enlistment. (We omit text.—Ed.)

## MILITARY ACADEMY REGULATIONS.

## G. O. 148, NOV. 5, H. Q. A. G. O.

The following order has been received from the War Department:

War Department, Washington, Nov. 4, 1901.

I. A new paragraph, 21½, is added to the Regulations, U. S. Military Academy, to read as follows:

21½. The Academic Board will consider and may accept in lieu of the regular mental entrance examination—First. The properly attested examination papers of a candidate who receives his appointment through a public competitive written examination covering the range of subjects prescribed in paragraph 21.

Second. The properly attested certificate of graduation from a public high school in which the course of study together with the requirements for entrance, shall cover the range of subjects prescribed in paragraph 21.

Third. A properly attested certificate that the candidate is a regular student of any incorporated college or university, without condition as to any subject mentioned in paragraph 21.

Application for consideration of papers or certificates shall be made by each candidate and alternate immediately after he receives his appointment. No application will be received after March 15 preceding the regular examination prescribed in paragraph 20.

Candidates accepted as qualified mentally under the provisions of this paragraph shall appear for physical examination at such time and place as the Secretary of War may direct.

II. Paragraphs 20 and 21, Regulations, U. S. Military Academy, are amended to read as follows:

20. Candidates elected for appointment, unless accepted under the provisions of paragraph 21½, shall appear for mental and physical examination at such places as the War Department may select, on the first of May, annually, except when that day comes on Sunday, in which case the examination shall commence on the following Tuesday. Candidates who pass successfully, will be admitted to the Academy without further examination, upon reporting in person to the superintendent at West Point before 12 o'clock noon on the 12th day of June of the same year.

No candidate shall be examined at any other time unless prevented from presenting himself at the May examination by sickness or other unavoidable cause, in which case he shall report to the superintendent at West Point before 12 o'clock noon on the 12 day of June of the same year.

21. Each candidate before he shall be admitted to the Academy as a cadet must show, by the examination provided for in paragraph 20 or by the method prescribed in paragraph 21½, that he is well versed in the following prescribed subjects, viz.: Reading, writing, spelling, English grammar, English composition, English literature, arithmetic, algebra, through quadratic equations, plane geometry, descriptive geography, and the elements of physical geography, especially the geography of the United States, United States history, the outlines of general history, and the general principles of physiology and hygiene.

Candidates may be examined either orally or in writing, and no rejected candidate may be re-examined except upon the recommendation of the Academic Board.

By command of the Secretary of War.

H. C. CORBIN, A. G., Major Gen., U. S. A.

## G. O. 144, NOV. 7, H. Q. A. G. O.

By direction of the Acting Secretary of War, paragraphs 100 and 110 of the Regulations of 1901 are amended to read as follows:

100. The post non-commissioned staff consists of ordnance, post commissary, post quartermaster, and electrician sergeants. They are appointed by the Secretary of War, after due examination, as follows: Ordnance sergeants from sergeants of the line who have served at least eight years in the Army, including four years as non-commissioned officers, and who are less than 45 years of age; post commissary sergeant from sergeants of the line who have served five years in the Army, including three years as non-commissioned officers; post

quartermaster sergeants from sergeants of the line who have served four years in the Army; electrician sergeants from the Army or civil life and must be at the time of appointment unmarried, under 30 years of age, and of good character.

110. The men selected for appointment as electrician sergeants must not only have the requisite technical ability, but should, as a rule, be trained soldiers of good habits, and have some knowledge of property responsibility. Applications of enlisted men for appointment as electrician sergeants will be forwarded through military channels to the commanding officer of the School of Submarine Defense, Fort Totten, New York. An applicant will not be recommended by his commanding officer unless he has at least one year to serve or has signified his intention to reenlist, and has sought for a year or more to become practically familiar with one or more classes of electrical machinery, or with some portion of elementary literature on electricity, and satisfies his immediate commander that he possesses sufficient capacity to successfully pursue a practical course of instruction in electricity. On the receipt of his application, if duly approved, the commanding officer of the school will forward a set of examination papers sent to the commanding officer of the station at which the applicant may be, which after their completion will be returned direct. These questions shall be prepared under the direction of the school board and shall be of such scope as to develop the applicant's probable fitness to undergo that preliminary training necessary to qualify him for appointment as electrician sergeant. Should the applicant successfully pass this preliminary examination he will be ordered to the school to follow the prescribed course of instruction in the next class for not to exceed six months, at the expiration of which he will be examined, when he must demonstrate his proficiency in care and use of the various electrical apparatus and appurtenances used in seacoast fortifications. On the recommendation of the officer in charge of instruction of enlisted men at the school the applicant shall receive a certificate of proficiency from the commandant, who will report his name to the Adjutant General of the Army for appointment as electrician sergeant. Applicants who fail to qualify at the expiration of six months will be returned to their stations and shall not be permitted to undergo a second preliminary examination until after the expiration of six months unless recommended by the commandant of the school.

Applicants from civil life shall apply to the commanding officer of the School of Submarine Defense for examination. Should they successfully pass the preliminary examination they may be enlisted as privates of the Artillery Corps, and shall be subject to the same requirements as applicants of the Army, except that should they not successfully pass the final examination they will have the option of being immediately honorably discharged from the service or of continuing their enlistment.

Electrician sergeants now in service shall be required to take the course of instruction at the School of Submarine Defense and if they fail to pass the examination shall be reexamined within six months, if they so desire, and upon final failure shall not be eligible to reenlistment in the grade of electrician sergeant; but if their character and previous service are deemed specially meritorious they may be transferred to the line or to the corps from which they were appointed or discharged the service, as the Secretary of War may direct.

By command of Lieutenant General Miles:

THOMAS WARD, A. A. G.

## G. O. 145, NOV. 8, H. Q. A. G. O.

Publish regulations governing the School of Submarine Defense, Fort Totten, New York, which appeared in the Army and Navy Journal of Nov. 9, page 232.

## ENGINEER SCHOOL OF APPLICATION.

## G. O. 146, NOV. 8, H. Q. A. G. O.

By direction of the Acting Secretary of War, the following regulations governing the Engineer School of Application, Washington Barracks, District of Columbia, are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

1. The purpose of the school is to impart instruction to such officers of the Army as may be detailed under paragraphs 532 and 533 of the Regulations, to prepare the junior officers of the Corps of Engineers for the active duties of their profession; to provide for thorough theoretical and practical instruction of the engineer troops; to make researches in such branches of science as relate to the duties of the Corps of Engineers; and to disseminate information so obtained; and to make such experiments and recommendations and give such instruction as may be necessary for the military engineering work of the Army.

2. The school shall be governed by the rules of discipline prescribed for military posts as well as by the special regulations of the school, and in matters pertaining solely to the course of instruction shall be under the immediate control of the Chief of Engineers.

3. The school shall be subject to inspection by the department commander and in emergencies the troops attached to the school shall be subject to his orders.

4. The commandant shall convene the staff of the school for the consideration of questions relating to the course of instruction and of such other subjects as may properly be brought before it.

5. Subject to the regulations of the Engineer Department, the commandant shall disburse the funds appropriated for the school, and he shall purchase the instruments and supplies required for the school. He may expend such quantities of explosives and other material as he may deem necessary for instruction.

6. On the 1st of September of each year, the commandant shall make to the Chief of Engineers a report of the progress and wants of the school.

7. The secretary of the school shall be the custodian of its records and property.

8. There shall be four branches of instruction, viz: (a) Military engineering, (b) Civil engineering, (c) Electricity, (d) Artillery. The studies and exercises in these branches to be assigned to each instructor or assistant instructor shall be determined by the commandant.

9. The term of instruction for engineer officers shall be two years, beginning when practicable October 1; for other officers ten months, beginning at the same time. The period from November 1 to May 1 shall be devoted chiefly to theoretical instruction, the rest of the year chiefly to practical instruction.

10. In general, in the theoretical courses the instructors shall meet their classes daily for oral discussion and instruction, such instruction to be supplemented by prescribed courses of reading and preparation of these and projects, illustrated where possible by practical work.

11. Examinations shall be held in such manner as may be deemed proper by the academic staff; after the final examination the academic staff shall consider the efficiency of each student officer concerned, and shall grade him as proficient with honor, proficient, or deficient. The classification shall be made of record and reported to the Headquarters of the Army through the Chief of Engineers.

12. A diploma signed by each member of the academic staff shall be given to each officer who attains proficiency in the entire course of instruction. Officers who have been unable to complete the entire course shall receive certificates of proficiency in such branches as shall have been satisfactorily completed.

13. Should an engineer officer be examined for promotion within two years from the date of his diploma or certificate, such diploma or certificate, if showing proficiency with honor, shall be accepted by the examining board as sufficient evidence of proficiency in the branches to which it relates.

14. The following shall be the general program of instruction for officers:

Military Engineering—Fortifications, field and permanent; types, location, construction, attack and defense. Military mining, roads, bridges, camps and telegraph



lines; reconnaissance, military topography, photography and map making. The art of war.

Civil Engineering.—Surveying and astronomy. Strength of materials. Mechanical engineering. Construction. Municipal engineering. Improvement of rivers and harbors. The law of contracts, specifications, and estimates; business methods and records.

Electrics.—Electrical measurements; the generation transmission, and application of electric power with special reference to lighting, heating and propulsion; military uses of electricity.

Ordnance and Armor.—The artillery use of fortifications. War ships, guns, mortars, projectiles, and explosives.

15. Detailed program for instruction, with allotments of time and studies, shall be submitted from time to time by the academic staff to the Chief of Engineers for approval.

16. The course of instruction for enlisted men shall be that prescribed by the Chief of Engineers.

17. As far as practicable the number and rank of officers detailed for duty with the school shall be sufficient to enable primarily the instructors and secondarily the student officers to be relieved of routine, company, and post duties.

By command of Major General Miles:  
THOMAS WARD, A. A. G.

#### CHANGES OF STATION.

G. O. 147, NOV. 9, H. Q. A. A. G. O.

1. By direction of the Secretary of War, and confirming telegram of the 7th inst., so much of General Orders, No. 120, Sept. 10, 1901, from this office, as directs Companies B, C and D, 1st Battalion of Engineers, upon arrival in the United States from the Division of the Philippines to proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., is amended so as to direct them to proceed to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for temporary station.

2. By direction of the Secretary of War, so much of paragraph 1, General Orders, No. 145, Nov. 4, 1901, from this office, as directs headquarters, field, staff, and band, and one battalion, 28th U. S. Inf., to sail for the Division of the Philippines from San Francisco, Cal., on the transport Warren about Dec. 1, 1901, is modified to direct the headquarters, field, staff, and band to proceed to San Francisco and take passage on the transport Grant, sailing about Nov. 15, 1901; the battalion to proceed to Portland, Ore., and take passage on the transport Rosecrans, sailing about Nov. 15, 1901.

The commanding generals, Departments of the Columbia and of California, are charged with the execution of these movements.

By command of Lieutenant General Miles:  
THOMAS WARD, A. A. G.

#### PHILIPPINE DEPARTMENTS.

G. O. 148, NOV. 9, H. Q. A. A. G. O.

1. The following order from the War Department is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

War Department, Washington, Nov. 9, 1901.

By direction of the President, the Departments of Northern and Southern Luzon, of the Visayas, and of Mindanao and Jolo will be discontinued on Nov. 30, 1901, and on and after that date the Division of the Philippines will be composed of the following departments:

Department of North Philippines, to include all that portion of the Philippine Archipelago lying north of a line passing southeasterly through the West Pass of Apo, or Mindoro Strait, to the twelfth parallel of north latitude; thence east along said parallel to the 124th degree 10 minutes east of Greenwich, but including the entire Island of Masbate; thence north to San Bernardino Straits.

Major Gen. Loyd Wheaton, U. S. A., is assigned to the command of this department, with headquarters at Manila, Island of Luzon.

Department of South Philippines, to include all that portion of the Philippine Archipelago lying south of the dividing line as above described.

Brig. Gen. James F. Wade, U. S. A., is assigned to the command of this Department, with headquarters at Cebu, Island of Cebu.

ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of War.

The records of the discontinued departments will be disposed of as the division commander may direct.

2. By direction of the Secretary of War, the Post of Manila, Philippine Islands, is under the provisions of paragraph 23 of the Regulations of 1901 designated to display the garrison flag, in addition to the posts designated on page 21, General Orders, No. 106, Aug. 8, 1901, from this office.

By command of Lieutenant General Miles:  
THOMAS WARD, A. A. G.

#### CIRCULAR, OCT. 31, 1901, WAR DEPT.

To be entitled to the benefits of the remuster law (act of Feb. 24, 1877), a person must have been duly, lawfully, regularly and lawfully, appointed or commissioned to be an officer of the Volunteer service of the United States. Any person who was appointed or commissioned by an official who had no lawful authority to appoint him to be an officer in the Volunteer service of the United States, or who was merely appointed or commissioned to be an officer of the Volunteer or Militia service of one of the States, is not entitled to any of the benefits conferred by that law. (We omit text.—Ed.)

#### CIRCULAR, NOV. 2, 1901, WAR DEPT.

The powers of the Secretary of War.  
What are military questions?  
Whenever facts relating to military status or service are to be judicially determined, the records of the War Department are to be produced for judicial consideration. Whenever information as to such facts is required merely for executive action by other Departments, the War Department will answer all proper inquiries in relation thereto, but will not furnish copies of its records or statements from them to enable the officers or employees of other Departments to make independent decisions upon purely military questions. (We omit text.—Ed.)

G. O. 140, NOV. 2, H. Q. A. A. G. O.

Amends paragraphs 9, 125, 129, 146, 149, 159, 164, 214, 265, 661, 681, 709, 1110, 1157, 1231, 1449, 1487, 1528, 1530, 1552, 1564, 1583, 1595, 1596, 1598, 1599, 1604, 1612, 1616, 1617, 1618, 1624, 1631, 1656, 1670, of the Regulations of 1901.

Par. 9 as amended announces that the following are the grades of rank of officers and non-commissioned officers: 1. Lieutenant General. 2. Major General. 3. Brigadier General. 4. Colonel. 5. Lieutenant Colonel. 6. Major. 7. Captain. 8. First Lieutenant. 9. Second Lieutenant. 10. Veterinarian, cavalry and artillery. 11. Cadet. 12. Sergeant major, regimental, and sergeant major, senior grade. 13. Quartermaster sergeant, regimental. 14. Commissary sergeant, regimental. 15. Ordnance sergeant, post commissary sergeant, post quartermaster sergeant, electrician sergeant, hospital steward, first-class sergeant Signal Corps, chief musician, chief trumpeter, and principal musician. 16. Squadron and battalion sergeant major and color sergeant, and sergeant major, junior grade. 17. First sergeant, drum major, company quartermaster sergeant, and battery stable sergeant. 18. Sergeant and acting hospital steward. 19. Corporal.

In each grade the date of commission, appointment, or warrant determines the order of precedence.

G. O. 10, NOV. 8, DEPT. OF DAKOTA.

Capt. Thomas W. Darrah, U. S. Inf., Commissary, having reported, is announced as Chief Commissary of the Department of Dakota, vice Lieut. Col. George E. Pond, Deputy Quartermaster General, U. S. A., relieved.

G. O. 29, NOV. 7, DEPT. CALIFORNIA.

Capt. George W. Ruthers, commissary, having reported, is announced as chief commissary of the Department of

California, vice Major William H. Baldwin, commissary, relieved.

G. O. 20, NOV. 11, DEPT. LAKES.

Capt. Frank B. McKenna, 28th Inf., is appoint department ordnance officer and inspector of small arms practice Department of the Lakes, and will relieve Major C. H. Murray, 4th Cav., from the duties incident to those positions.

By command Major General Otis:  
C. H. MURRAY, Major, 4th Cav., A. A. G.

G. O. 19, NOV. 6, DEPT. LAKES.

Lieut. Col. Charles H. Whipple, deputy paymaster general, U. S. A., is relieved from duty as chief paymaster of the Department.

Capt. Seymour Howell, paymaster, is, in addition to his other duties, designated to act as chief paymaster of the Department.

G. O. 22, NOV. 1, DEPT. COLORADO.

Capt. Frank A. Cook, commissary, is announced as chief commissary of the Department, relieving Major James W. Pope, quartermaster, of those duties.

#### GENERAL OFFICERS.

The retirement from active service, Nov. 13, 1901, of Brig. Gen. Henry C. Merriam, by operation of law, is announced. (Nov. 13, H. Q. A.)

#### ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Sick leave for four months is granted Major Alfred C. Sharpe, U. S. Inf., assistant adjutant general. (Nov. 13, H. Q. A.)

#### INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Eli D. Hoyle, assistant Inspector General, will proceed to Fort Hamilton, N. Y., on inspection duty. (Nov. 14, D. E.)

#### JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. Enoch H. Crowder, judge advocate, now at Trenton, Missouri, on duty pertaining to the legal proceedings in the case of Peter C. Deming, late captain, assistant commissary of subsistence, U. S. V., is relieved from further duty in the office of the Judge Advocate General of the Army, and will report in person to the commanding general, Department of the Lakes, for duty as judge advocate of that Department, to relieve Major Harvey C. Carbaugh, judge advocate, who will proceed to Manila by the first transport sailing from New York, for duty as judge advocate of the Department of Northern Luzon. (Nov. 9, H. Q. A.)

#### QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Joseph C. Byron, Q. M., is relieved from duty at Pekin, China, and will proceed to Washington, D. C., for further instructions. (Nov. 9, H. Q. A.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. John C. O'Donnell (appointed Nov. 5, 1901, from sergt., Co. L, 2d Inf.), now at Manila, will report to the commanding general, Division of the Philippines, for duty. (Nov. 1, H. Q. A.)

Lieut. Col. Daniel D. Wheeler, deputy Q. M. general, and Major Henry S. Kilbourne, surgeon, are detailed as members of the examining board at the Presidio of San Francisco, vice Col. James M. Marshall, A. Q. M., and Lieut. Col. Benjamin F. Pope, deputy surgeon general, relieved. (Nov. 11, H. Q. A.)

Major Gonzalez S. Bingham, Q. M. (promoted from captain, quartermaster, subject to examination), will report before examining board at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for examination for promotion. (Nov. 11, H. Q. A.)

Leave for one month and twelve days is granted Capt. Francis M. Schreiner, Q. M. (Nov. 13, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Thomas Swobe, Q. M., recently appointed, will proceed from Omaha, Neb., to New York city not later than Nov. 17, 1901, for duty as quartermaster and acting commissary on the transport Crook. (Nov. 13, H. Q. A.)

#### SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Post Com. Sergt. Louis W. Smith, now on furlough at First street and Avenue A, Bayonne, N. J., on or before expiration of furlough will report at Fort Columbus, N. Y., for transportation to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., to relieve Post Com. Sergt. William Grum, who will be sent to Fort Brown for duty to relieve Post Com. Sergt. Anton Appell. Sergeant Appell will be sent to Mayaguez, Porto Rico, to relieve Post Com. Sergt. Frank E. Adams, who will be sent to Fort Myer, Va., for duty. (Nov. 9, H. Q. A.)

Post Com. Sergt. Ludwig Nissen (appointed Nov. 8, 1901, from sergt., of Infantry), now at the recruiting station, No. 121 New Montgomery street, San Francisco, Cal., will be sent to the camp to be established at Angel Island, Cal. (Nov. 11, H. Q. A.)

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Contract Surg. Walter K. Beatty, to Fort Huachuca, Arizona Territory, for duty. (Nov. 7, H. Q. A.)

Sick leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted to Cont. Examining and Supervising Dental Surg. Robert W. Morgan. (Nov. 1, D. Cuba.)

Contract Surg. Harry D. Belt, now on temporary duty at Cabana Barracks, will proceed to Holguin, Cuba. (Nov. 4, D. Cuba.)

The leave for five days granted 1st Lieut. Bailey K. Ashford, asst. surg., is extended seven days. (Nov. 11, D. E.)

1st Lieut. George W. Jean, asst. surg., recently appointed, now at Danville, Ky., will report at the Army Medical Museum Building, Washington, D. C., for instruction. (Nov. 9, H. Q. A.)

The following named assistant surgeons, U. S. A., recently appointed, now at the places indicated after their respective names, will report in person at the Army Medical Museum Building, Washington, D. C., for the course of instruction prescribed in Pars. 542 and 543, Army Regulations, 1901: 1st Lieut. Raymond F. Metcalfe, German Deaconess Hospital, Buffalo, N. Y.; 1st Lieut. James M. Phalen, Cook County Hospital, Chicago, Ill. (Nov. 8, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Edward W. Rich, asst. surg., recently appointed, now at Winthrop, Mass., will proceed to Fort Totten, N. Y., for duty. (Nov. 8, H. Q. A.)

Hospital Steward Oscar Burkard, Fort McDowell, Cal., is transferred to Fort Wingate, New Mexico. (Nov. 8, H. Q. A.)

The following named assistant surgeons, recently appointed, will report at the Army Medical Museum Building, Washington, D. C., to Col. William H. Forwood, asst. surg., president of the faculty of the Army Medical School, for the course of instruction prescribed in Pars. 542 and 543, Army Regulations, 1901: 1st Lieut. Perry Lee Boyer, Woodstock, Va.; 1st Lieut. James F. Hall, Lowell, Mass. (Nov. 8, H. Q. A.)

The leave granted Contract Surg. Herbert Gunn is extended one month. (Nov. 8, H. Q. A.)

Major Francis J. Ives, surg. (promoted from capt. and asst. surg., subject to examination), will report before examining board at the Army Medical Museum Building, Washington, D. C., for examination for promotion. (Nov. 8, H. Q. A.)

Hosp. Steward J. B. Copping will proceed to Washington, D. C., and report to Major Hoff for duty. (Fort Columbus, Nov. 7.)

So much of Par. 20, S. O. 130, June 15, 1901, H. Q. A., as relates to 1st Lieut. (now captain) Franklin M. Kemp, asst. surg., is so amended as to direct Captain Kemp upon his relief from duty at the U. S. Military Academy to proceed to the Philippine Islands by the first available transport sailing from New York City, for duty. (Nov. 11, H. Q. A.)

Capt. John S. Kuip, asst. surg., is detailed as a member

of the examining board at the Army Building, New York City, vice 1st Lieut. Albie W. Williams, asst. surg., relieved. (Nov. 12, H. Q. A.)

The following named officers of the Medical Department are relieved from further duty in the Division of the Philippines, and will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and upon arrival report by telegraph to the Adjutant General of the Army for orders: Major James D. Glennan, surg.; Capt. Robert S. Woodson, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. Clarence J. Manley, asst. surg. (Nov. 12, H. Q. A.)

Leave for fourteen days to take effect upon his relief from duty at Fort Adams, is granted 1st Lieut. W. P. Chamberlin, asst. surg. (Nov. 13, D. E.)

Contract Surg. Alvin M. Gultard, to Fort Baker, Cal., for temporary duty. (Nov. 4, D. Cal.)

Acting Hosp. Steward Ralph R. Edwards, transport Meade, will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for examination as to his fitness for the position of hospital steward. (Nov. 5, D. Cal.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department are ordered: Lieut. Col. Joseph B. Girard, deputy surgeon general, is relieved from further duty as chief surgeon, Dept. of the Columbia, and will proceed to Honolulu to relieve Major Blair D. Taylor, surg. Major Taylor will proceed to Fort Snelling, Minn., to relieve Capt. Alfred E. Bradley, asst. surg., who will proceed to San Francisco for transportation to the Philippine Islands for duty. (Nov. 11, H. Q. A.)

Capt. James S. Kennedy, asst. surg., from duty at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to San Francisco, Cal., for transportation to the Philippine Islands. (Nov. 11, H. Q. A.)

Lieut. Col. Robert M. O'Reilly, deputy surgeon general, from duty at Fort Monroe, Va., and will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., on Jan. 1, 1902, for duty as chief surgeon, Dept. of California. (Nov. 11, H. Q. A.)

Leave for seven days is granted 1st Lieut. Bailey K. Ashford, asst. surg. (Fort Slocum, Nov. 7.)

1st Lieut. Samuel M. Waterhouse, asst. surg., is assigned to duty as transport surgeon of the Army transport Grant. (Oct. 31, D. Cal.)

Contract Surg. Ralph W. Newton will proceed to Angel Island, Cal., for temporary duty. (Oct. 31, D. Cal.)

Major Frank H. Titus, surgeon, recently appointed, will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for transportation to the Philippine Islands. (Nov. 13, H. Q. A.)

#### PAY DEPARTMENT.

Leave for twenty-one days, with permission to go beyond the limits of the Department, is granted to Capt. John R. Lynch, paymaster. (Nov. 4, D. Cuba.)

Leave for two months is granted Capt. William B. Rochester, paymaster, to take effect upon the arrival of Capt. William B. Schofield, paymaster, in San Francisco, Cal., to relieve him. (Nov. 11, H. Q. A.)

#### CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

1st Lieut. S. H. Jackson, C. E., is detailed librarian. (Washington Barracks, Nov. 8.)

1st Lieut. F. C. Boggs, C. E., is detailed in charge of topographical surveys. (Washington Barracks, Nov. 7.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Corps of Engineers are ordered: Major Ernest H. Ruffner in addition to his present duties will temporarily relieve Capt. William L. Sibert not later than Dec. 14, 1901, of the duties in his charge. Captain Sibert upon being relieved will proceed to and take station at Pittsburg, Pa., and relieve Major Charles F. Powell not later than Jan. 1, 1902. Major Powell will take station at New London, Conn., and relieve Major Smith S. Leach not later than Jan. 7, 1902. Major Leach is assigned to the command of the 1st Battalion of Engineers, to take effect upon being relieved from his present duties by Major Powell. (Nov. 8, H. Q. A.)

Lieut. Col. David P. Heap, C. E., in addition to his present duties will report in person to the commanding general, Department of California, for duty as engineer officer of that Department. (Nov. 11, H. Q. A.)

#### ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Ordnance Sergt. Charles N. Cecil, (appointed Nov. 9, 1901, from 1st sergt., Co. K, 18th Inf.), now at Fort Douglas, Utah, is assigned to duty at that post. (Nov. 12, H. Q. A.)

#### 1ST CAVALRY.—COL. A. B. WELLS.

Leave for two months to take effect on or about Dec. 1, 1901, with permission to apply for an extension for twenty days, is granted 1st Lieut. Charles B. Drake, 1st Cav. (Nov. 9, H. Q. A.)

#### 2D CAVALRY.—COL. H. E. NOYES.

The following transfers are made in the 2d Cav.: 1st Lieut. Matthew E. Hanna, from Troop I to B; 1st Lieut. John P. Wade, from Troop L to H. (Nov. 8, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Joseph S. Herron (recently promoted from 1st Lieut., 8th Cav.), is assigned to the 2d Cav., Troop E, to date from Oct. 29, 1901, vice Walcutt, detailed for duty in the Q. M. Department. (Nov. 12, H. Q. A.)

Leave for fifteen days is granted Capt. George C. Saffarans, 2d Inf. (Nov. 11, D. L.)

#### 3D CAVALRY.—COL. A. E. WOODSON.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Robert F. Jackson, 3d Cav., is extended two months. (Nov. 8, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Fred E. Buchan, 3d Cav., and 1st Lieut. Joseph R. McAndrews, 1st Cav., are relieved from temporary duty with recruits and casuals at the Presidio of San Francisco, and will proceed to Angel Island, Cal., for temporary duty. (Nov. 2, D. Cal.)

Capt. Harry H. Patterson, 3d Cav., now at Fort McDowell, is assigned to the command of Convalescent Company, No. 2, and will proceed with it to Angel Island for station. (Nov. 1, D. Cal.)

#### 5TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. A. RAFFERTY.

Major R. P. Page Wainwright, 5th Cav., is assigned to station at Fort Duchesne, Utah. (Oct. 28, D. Colo.)

#### 7TH CAVALRY.—COL. T. A. BALDWIN.

Leave for fifteen days, with permission to go beyond the limits of the Department, is granted to Capt. M. C. Butler, 7th Cav. (Nov. 7, D. Cuba.)

Leave for fifteen days is granted 2d Lieut. Nathaniel M. Cartmel, 7th Cav. (Nov. 11, H. Q. A.)

The leave granted Capt. Edwin P. Brewer, 7th Cav., is extended fifteen days. (Nov. 11, H. Q. A.)

#### 8TH CAVALRY.—COL. L. H. RUCKER.

2d Lieut. Talbot Smith, 8th Cav., from temporary duty at Fort McNelson, Ga., and will proceed to join his troop at Fort Reno, Okla. (Nov. 9, H. Q. A.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of fifteen days, is granted 1st Lieut. C. M. Wesson, 8th Cav. (Nov. 4, D. Cuba.)

#### 9TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. S. GODFREY.

Capt. Philip P. Powell, 9th Cav., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement from active service, Nov. 12, 1901, is announced. (Nov. 12, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Robert D. Walsh, 9th Cav., upon the expiration of his present leave, will report at Fort Slocum, New York, for duty, to accompany the first detachment of recruits to be sent from that post to the Philippine Islands on the transport Crook, to sail on or about Dec. 1, 1901. (Nov. 12, H. Q. A.)

#### 10TH CAVALRY.—COL. S. M. WHITSIDE.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted Capt. H. LaT. Cavanaugh, 10th Cav. (Nov. 7, D. Cuba.)

#### 18TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. M. HAYES.

2d Lieut. George A. F. Trumbo, 18th Cav., now at Fort Meade, S. D., having been assigned to Troop A, 18th Cav., will proceed to join his troop at Fort Assiniboine, Mont. (Nov. 4, D. D.)

Major Thaddeus W. Jones, 13th Cav. (promoted from



captain, 10th Cav., subject to examination), will report before examining board at Fort Myer, Va., for examination for promotion. (Nov. 12, H. Q. A.)

#### 14TH CAVALRY.—COL. T. C. LERO.

Leave for two months, to take effect upon his arrival in the United States, is granted 1st Lieut. Grayson V. Heldt, 14th Cav. (Nov. 8, H. Q. A.)

#### 15TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. M. WALLACE.

The following transfers are made in the 15th Cav.: Capt. James A. Ryan, from Troop B to C; Capt. John J. Pershing, from Troop C to B. (Nov. 8, H. Q. A.)

#### ARTILLERY CORPS.

Major G. N. Whistler, Art. Corps, will proceed to Fort Barrancas to make the preliminary arrangements for installing a system of position finding employing horizontal bases for all the forts in Pensacola Harbor. (Nov. 11, D. E.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Nov. 15, 1901, is granted Major Henry M. Andrews, Art. Corps. (Nov. 7, H. Q. A.)

2d Lieut. Alfred M. Mason, Art. Corps, recently appointed, with rank from July 1, 1901, is assigned to the 103d Co., Coast Art., and will report at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., for temporary duty and upon the completion will join his company at Fort Howard, Md. (Nov. 9, H. Q. A.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Albert C. Thompson, Jr., Art. Corps, is extended ten days. (Nov. 9, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Walter A. Bethel, Art. Corps, is detailed as acting Judge Advocate of the Department of the Columbia. (Nov. 9, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Erasmus M. Weaver, Art. Corps, will proceed to the places hereinafter specified for the purpose of collecting data pertaining to the subjects of coast artillery and explosives: War Department, Washington, D. C.; Naval Gun Factory, Washington, D. C.; Naval Proving Ground, Indian Head, Md.; Powder Factory, Du Pont de Nemours and Company, Wilmington, Del.; Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa.; Bethlehem Steel Company, South Bethlehem, Pa.; United States Powder Depot, Dover, N. J.; Laffin and Rand Powder Factory, Pompton Lakes, N. J.; Sandy Hook Proving Ground, Sandy Hook, N. J.; American Ordnance Company, Bridgeport, Conn.; Briggs-Seabury Gun and Ammunition Company, Derby, Conn.; Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass.; Watervliet Arsenal, Troy, N. Y.; Carnegie Armor Works, Pittsburgh, Pa.; The works of Warner and Swasey, Cleveland, Ohio. (Nov. 8, H. Q. A.)

Major John D. C. Hoskins, Art. Corps, from duty at Fort Sheridan, Ill., to Governors Island N. Y., for duty as Inspector General, Department of the East. (Nov. 8, H. Q. A.)

Leave for two days, to take effect Nov. 29, 1901, is granted Capt. Malcolm Young, Art. Corps, recruiting officer. (Nov. 8, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Harry E. Smith, Art. Corps (promoted from 1st Lieut., Art. Corps, subject to examination), will report in person to Col. Francis L. Guenther, Art. Corps, President of the Examining Board at Fort Monroe, Va., for examination for promotion. (Nov. 8, H. Q. A.)

Major Alexander D. Schenck, Art. Corps, is transferred from the Coast Art. to the Field Art. He will proceed to Chicago, Ill., for assignment to the command of the Field Art. battalion at Fort Sheridan, Ill. (Nov. 8, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Herman C. Schuman, Art. Corps, will proceed to New York city, N. Y., and Philadelphia, Pa., on official business pertaining to the installation of an electric light system. (Nov. 8, D. E.)

Lieut. W. W. Ralston, A. C., is detailed in charge of detachment at Fort Wetherill. (Fort Adams, Nov. 10.)

1st Lieut. J. McManus, A. C., is detailed Adj. Rec. Officer, Summary Court, Ord. and Sig. Officer. (Fort Du Pont, Nov. 6.)

The leave granted Chaplain Oliver C. Miller, Art. Corps, is extended twenty-three days. (Nov. 5, D. Cal.)

1st Lieut. William H. Tobin, Art. Corps, will join his company, the 34th Co., Coast Art., at Fort Stevens, Ore. (Nov. 5, D. Cal.)

Major William P. Duvall, Art. Corps, from duty at Fort Howard, Md., and will report for duty at Fort Columbus, New York. (Nov. 11, H. Q. A.)

The 8th Co., Coast Art., will proceed from Fort Slocum to Fort Totten and take station. (Nov. 14, D. E.)

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Thomas H. R. McIntyre, Art. Corps, to take effect upon his being relieved from duty at Fort Preble, Maine. (Nov. 12, H. Q. A.)

Major Asher C. Taylor, Art. Corps, is detailed as a member of the examining board convened at Governor's Island, New York, vice Major Arthur Murray, Art. Corps. (Nov. 12, H. Q. A.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Francis N. Cooke, Art. Corps, is extended ten days. (Nov. 12, H. Q. A.)

Capt. James B. Mitchell, Art. Corps, recently promoted, with rank from Oct. 29, 1901 (from 1st Lieut., Art. Corps.), is assigned to the 43d Co., Coast Art., vice Lamoureux, detailed for duty in the Q. M. Department. (Nov. 12, H. Q. A.)

Par. 26, S. O. 240, Oct. 17, 1901, H. Q. A., which revoked so much of par. 9, S. O. 208, Sept. 6, 1901, as relates to 2d Lieut. Blanton Winslip, Art. Corps, is revoked. Lieut. tenant Winslip, recently appointed, with rank from Feb. 2, 1901, is assigned to the 16th Inf. (Nov. 13, H. Q. A.)

#### 7TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. A. COOLIDGE.

Leave for one month with permission to apply for an extension of ten days, is granted 1st Lieut. Percy M. Cochran, 7th Inf. (Nov. 4, D. Cal.)

Capt. Walter S. McBroom, 7th Inf., upon the expiration of his present leave, will proceed to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, to accompany the first detachment of recruits to be sent to San Francisco, and upon the expiration of his duties with recruits will join his regiment at Vancouver Barracks, Washington. (Nov. 11, H. Q. A.)

#### 11TH INFANTRY.—COL. I. D. DE RUSSY.

Capt. Zebulon B. Vance, 11th Inf., to report to Fort Slocum, New York, to accompany the first detachment of recruits to be sent from that post to the Philippine Islands via the Suez Canal. (Nov. 8, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Clifford Game, 11th Inf., member of the examining board at San Juan, Porto Rico, is amended so as to detail him as recorder. (Nov. 11, H. Q. A.)

#### 14TH INFANTRY.—COL. S. P. JOCELYN.

Leave for two months to take effect on or about Dec. 5, 1901, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. Lawrence D. Cabell, 14th Inf. (Nov. 12, H. Q. A.)

#### 15TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. MOALE.

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. Hayward Robbins, 15th Inf. (Nov. 8, H. Q. A.)

Leave for fifteen days to take effect about Nov. 21, is granted Capt. S. E. Smiley, 15th Inf. (Nov. 8, D. E.)

#### 16TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. C. HOOD.

So much of par. 32, S. O. 226, Oct. 12, 1901, H. Q. A., as relates to 1st Lieut. Blanton Winslip, 16th Inf., is revoked. (Nov. 13, H. Q. A.)

#### 17TH INFANTRY.—COL. G. A. GOODALE.

1st Lieut. Charles D. Roberts, 17th Inf., will report to Col. Peter J. A. Cleary, asst. surg. general, president of the examining board at San Antonio, Texas, for examination for promotion. (Nov. 11, H. Q. A.)

Col. Greenleaf A. Goodale, 17th Inf., en route to the Philippine Islands, will proceed to Angel Island, Cal., and assume temporary command of the discharge camp to be established on that island. (Oct. 31, D. Cal.)

#### 18TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. M. S. SANN.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted 1st Lieut. D. E. W. Lyle, 18th Inf., Fort Douglas, Utah. (Nov. 4, D. Colo.)

1st Lieut. Arthur L. Conger, 18th Inf., is transferred from Company K to Company G of that regiment. (Nov. 8, H. Q. A.)

Leave for one month is granted Capt. W. H. Gordon, 18th Inf., Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. (Oct. 28, D. Colo.)

1st Lieut. Harris Pendleton, Jr., 18th Inf., is relieved

from duty at Fort Wood, New York, and will join his company at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. (Nov. 12, H. Q. A.)

#### 20TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. S. McCASKEY.

So much of par. 30, S. O. 253, Nov. 1, 1901, H. Q. A., as relates to Major James S. Rogers, 20th Inf., is revoked. (Nov. 12, H. Q. A.)

#### 21ST INFANTRY.—COL. J. KLINE.

2d Lieut. William P. Kitts, 21st Inf., from temporary duty at Fort Columbus, N. Y., to Fort Slocum, N. Y., for duty with the first detachment of recruits that may be sent from that post via the Suez Canal to the Division of the Philippines. (Nov. 11, H. Q. A.)

#### 22D INFANTRY.—COL.

2d Lieut. S. B. West, 22d Inf., is assigned to duty with detail of casuals. (Fort Wood, Nov. 8.)

#### 25TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. S. BURT.

Capt. William H. Chapman, 25th Inf., from further duty with the 25th Inf., and will proceed to Green Bay, Wis., and revert to status of leave of absence. (Nov. 11, H. Q. A.)

#### 27TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. D. BALDWIN.

2d Lieut. Harry E. Comstock, 27th Inf., is transferred from Co. L to Co. M of that regiment. (Nov. 12, H. Q. A.)

Major Edmund K. Webster, 27th Inf., will, upon the expiration of his present leave, proceed to Fort McPherson, Ga., for temporary duty. (Nov. 12, H. Q. A.)

#### 28TH INFANTRY.—COL. M. HOOTON.

Leave for four months is granted Capt. Thomas L. Smith, 28th Inf. (Nov. 9, H. Q. A.)

Lieut. Col. John F. Stretch, 28th Inf., will proceed at once to Vancouver Barracks and assume command of two battalions of his regiment en route from that post to the Philippine Islands via San Francisco, Cal. (Nov. 4, D. Cal.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. Francis P. Siver, 28th Inf. (Oct. 30, D. Columbia.)

Leave for one month to take effect as soon as his services can be spared by his post commander, is granted 1st Lieut. Reuben Smith, 28th Inf. (Oct. 30, D. Cal.)

Capt. Frank B. McKenna, 28th Inf., having reported Nov. 1, 1901, is assigned to temporary duty at Chicago, Ill. (Nov. 6, D. E.)

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Edward W. Robinson, 28th Inf., to take effect upon his being relieved from recruiting duty. (Nov. 8, H. Q. A.)

The 1st and 3d battalions of the 28th Inf., under command of the Lieut. Col. of the regiment, will proceed from Vancouver Barracks, Wash., to San Francisco, Cal., in time to embark on the transport Grant, to sail from that point on Nov. 18. (Nov. 4, D. Cal.)

#### 30TH INFANTRY.—COL.

Major W. R. Abercrombie, 30th Inf., is relieved from duty in connection with the Trans-Alaskan Military road at Fort Liscum, Alaska, and will proceed to Vancouver for further orders. (Nov. 1, D. Cal.)

#### PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

Leave for fifteen days is granted 1st Lieut. Robert A. Caldwell, Philippine Scouts. (Nov. 8, H. Q. A.)

The following recent appointments of officers in the Philippine Scouts are announced: 1st Lieut. Robert A. Caldwell (appointed, with rank from July 1, 1901); Lieut. Caldwell will report at Fort Slocum, N. Y., for duty with recruits destined for the Philippine Islands. 1st Lieut. Rowland Whiteley, appointed (from 1st sergeant, Co. B, 18th Inf.), with rank from Oct. 12, 1901. Lieut. Whiteley will report to the commanding general, Dept. of California, for duty with troops en route to the Division of the Philippines. (Nov. 8, H. Q. A.)

So much of par. 10, S. O. 229, Nov. 8, 1901, H. Q. A., as announced that 1st Lieut. Rowland Whiteley, Philippine Scouts, was appointed from 1st sergeant, Co. B, 18th Inf., is amended so as to announce that he was appointed from commissary sergeant. (Nov. 12, H. Q. A.)

#### MILITARY ACADEMY.—COL. A. L. MILLS.

Sick leave until Aug. 28, 1902, is granted Cadet Charles S. Donavin, 3d Class, U. S. M. A. (Nov. 11, H. Q. A.)

#### ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

The following named officers, recently appointed, with rank from Feb. 2, 1901, are assigned to regiments as hereinafter indicated: 2d Lieut. Edward O. Perkins, to 4th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Howard R. Smalley, to 2d Cav.; 2d Lieut. Fred L. Davidson, to 4th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Gideon H. Williams, to 11th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Robert O. Patterson, to 29th Inf. Lieuts. Perkins and Smalley will report at Fort Columbus, N. Y., for temporary duty, and upon the completion will be ordered to join their proper stations. Lieut. Davidson will report at Fort Thomas, Ky., for temporary duty until the arrival of his regiment in the United States, when he will join his proper station. Lieut. Williams will report at Fort Thomas, Ky., for temporary duty, and upon the completion will join his regiment in the District of Porto Rico. Lieut. Patterson will report not later than Nov. 29, 1901, at Fort Thomas, Ky., for temporary duty, and upon the completion will join his proper station. (Nov. 9, H. Q. A.)

The following named officers, recently appointed, with rank from Feb. 2, 1901, are assigned to regiments as indicated after their respective names, and will be assigned to companies by their respective regimental commanders. 2d Lieut. Jacob Schick (appointed from corporal, Co. C, 4th Inf.), to the 8th Inf.; 2d Lieut. George K. Wilson (appointed from 2d Lieut., Philippine Scouts), to the 5th Inf.; The officers named will join the regiments. (Nov. 9, H. Q. A.)

The following assignments of officers recently promoted are announced: Major Montgomery Macomb, Art. Corps, promoted, with rank from Nov. 4, 1901 (from captain, Art. Corps), vice Dames, deceased, to the Coast Artillery temporarily. Major Macomb will upon the completion of his duty as a member of the board of officers at Manila, to consider and report upon the subject of the defense of the important harbor of those islands, proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and report by telegraph to the Adjutant General of the Army for further orders. Capt. Carrol F. Armistead, Art. Corps, promoted, with rank from Nov. 4, 1901 (from 1st Lieut., Art. Corps), vice Macomb, promoted to the Coast Art. He will remain at his present station, unassigned to a company, until further orders. Major William R. Abercrombie (promoted from captain, 2d Inf.), to the 30th Inf., to date from Sept. 27, 1901, vice Haskell, promoted. Major William A. Nichols (promoted from captain, 2d Inf.), to the 31st Inf., to date from Oct. 5, 1901, vice Cortman, promoted. Major Colville E. Terrett (promoted from captain, 8th Inf.), to the 12th Inf., to date from Oct. 7, 1901, vice Evans, detailed for duty in the Adjutant General's Department. Major Nat P. Philster (promoted from captain, 1st Inf.), to the 2d Inf., to date from Oct. 15, 1901, vice Hall, promoted. Major Alexis R. Paxton (promoted from captain, 15th Inf.), to the 13th Inf., to date from Oct. 16, 1901, vice Duncan, promoted. Major Nichols, Terrett, and Paxton will proceed to join their respective regiments. (Nov. 12, H. Q. A.)

The following named officers, recently appointed second lieutenants, with rank from Feb. 2, 1901, are assigned to regiments as hereinafter indicated: Albert E. Phillips, to 8th Cav.; William B. Renziehausen, to 5th Cav.; John A. Wagner, to 10th Cav.; Robert W. Reynolds, to 13th Cav.; Alfred A. Hiecox, to 15th Inf.; Alfred J. Booth, to 2d Inf.; Allan L. Briggs, to 7th Inf.; Stephen O. Fugua, to 23d Inf.; James A. Higgins, to 30th Inf.; Robert S. Knox, to 24th Inf.; Charles H. Morrow, to 18th Inf.; William H. Plummer, to 3d Inf.; Herbert L. Evans, to 9th Inf. Lieuts. Phillips and Fugua will report at Jackson Barracks, La., for temporary duty, and upon the completion will join their proper stations. Lieuts. Renziehausen, Briggs, Higgins and Plummer will report at Fort Columbus, New York, for temporary duty and upon the completion will join their proper station. Lieut. Wagner will report at Sullivan's Island, S. C., for temporary duty, and upon the completion will join his regiment in the Department of Cuba. Lieut. Reynolds will report in person at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, for tem-

porary duty, and upon the completion will join his proper station. Lieut. Hiecox will report at Fort Wayne, Mich., for temporary duty, and upon the completion will join his regiment in the Division of the Philippines. Lieut. Booth will report at Fort Porter, New York, for temporary duty, and upon completion will join his proper station. Lieut. Knox will report at Fort Myer, Va., for temporary duty and upon completion will join his proper station. Lieut. Morrow will report at Fort Thomas, Ky., for temporary duty, and upon the completion will join his proper station. Lieut. Evans will report not later than Nov. 28, 1901, at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for duty with recruits that may be sent from that post to the Division of the Philippines. (Nov. 12, H. Q. A.)

The following assignments of officers of the Artillery Corps, recently appointed, are announced: 1st Lieut. Earl W. Taylor (appointed, with rank from Aug. 22, 1901), to the 16th Co., Coast Art. He will report at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for temporary duty, and upon the completion will join his company at Fort Fremont, S. C. 2d Lieut. Charles L. Fisher (appointed with rank from July 1, 1901), to the 16th Co., Coast Art. He will report at Fort Myer, Va., for temporary duty, and upon completion will join his company at Fort Fremont, S. C. (Nov. 12, H. Q. A.)

#### BOARD ON ARMY POSTS.

A board of officers is appointed to meet in Washington, D. C., on the 25th of November 1901, to consider and report upon the location and distribution of military posts required for the proper accommodation, instruction, and training of the Army as organized under the act of Feb. 2, 1901, not including coast fortifications. The board will make recommendations in detail as to which of the existing posts should be retained or abandoned, and of those retained which, if any, should be enlarged and to what extent, and the location, size and character of such new posts as may be necessary, having due regard to all the recommendations to the proper distribution of the different arms of the service, based upon strategic, sanitary, and economical considerations. The board will also formulate and submit a project for the location, examinations, and surveys to be made for the permanent grounds provided for by section 35 of the act of Feb. 2, 1901. Detail for the board: Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Major Gen. John K. Brooke, Major Gen. Elwell S. Otis, Major Gen. Samuel B. M. Young, Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, Brig. Gen. John C. Bates, Brig. Gen. George M. Randall, Brig. Gen. William A. Kobbe. The board or any of its members are authorized to visit any points necessary to carry out the instructions contained in the foregoing order. (Nov. 11, H. Q. A.)

#### BOARD OF OFFICERS.

A Board of Officers to consist of Capt. Daniel L. Howell, 7th Inf.; Capt. Edgar S. Walker, 8th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Walter E. Gunster, 7th Inf., is appointed to meet at Fort St. Michael, Alaska, Dec. 15, to examine into the qualifications of 1st Sergt. James O'Connor, Company I, 7th Inf., as applicant for the position of Commissary Sergt., U. S. A. (Nov. 1, D. Cal.)

A board of medical officers to consist of Lieut. Col. Alfred C. Girard, deputy surgeon general; Major Robert J. Gibson, surg.; Capt. George J. Newgarden, asst. surg., is appointed to meet at San Francisco, Oct. 31, for the purpose of examining the present physical condition and fitness for active service of Col. Edward Moale, 15th Inf. (Oct. 31, D. Cal.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at San Antonio, Texas, for the examination of officers for promotion: Detail: Col. Peter J. A. Cleary, asst. surg. general; Lieut. Col. Almon L. Varney, Ordnance Department; Major Frank Thorp, Art. Corps; Major John F. Gullfoyle, 12th av.; Capt. Charles F. Mason, asst. surg.; 2d Lieut. Orlando C. Troxel, 12th Cav., recorder. (Nov. 11, H. Q. A.)

A Board of Officers is appointed to meet at Vancouver Barracks, Washington, for the examination of officers for promotion: Detail: Col. Charles A. Coolidge, 7th Inf.; Lieut. Col. William F. Richards, 7th Inf.; Major Rudolph G. Ebert, surg.; Major Robert K. Evans, Inf. A. A. G.; 1st Lieut. Harry L. Gilchrist, asst. surg.; Capt. William L. Kenly, Art. Corps, recorder. (Nov. 12, H. Q. A.)

#### RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

The following named enlisted men upon own application are placed upon the retired list: Sergt. George W. Cook, Co. B, 21st Inf.; Sergt. John Johnson, Troop K, 9th Cav.; Sergt. Herman Slater, 30d Co., Coast Art.; Cook William Crosby, Co. B, 17th Inf. (Nov. 8, H. Q. A.)

The following named enlisted man is placed upon the retired list: Chief Musician John Luchinsinger, band, 5th Cav. (Nov. 14, H. Q. A.)

#### ARMY CHANGES OF STATION.

The following changes of station of companies of Coast Art. are ordered to take place as soon as transportation is furnished:

The 119th Company from Fort Mott, N. J., to Fort Delaware, Del., relieving the artillery detachment now at Fort Delaware, which will be returned to Fort DuPont. Fort Delaware will be maintained as a sub-post of Fort DuPont.

The 124th Company from Fort Wadsworth, to Fort Constitution, N. H., relieving the artillery detachment now there which will be returned to Fort Banks, Mass.

The 144th Co. from Fort Slocum to Fort Totten, N. Y. An artillery detachment of one commissioned officer and fifty enlisted men from Fort Strong to Fort Andrews, Mass., relieving the present artillery detachment now there, which will return to Fort Strong when relieved. (Nov. 11, D. E.)

The following companies of Coast Artillery now in camp at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., will proceed to and take stations in this Department as follows: The 60th Co., Coast Art.; President of San Francisco, on Nov. 6, to relieve Co. D, 18th Inf.; the 63d Co., Coast Art.; Fort Mason, on Nov. 4, to relieve Co. B, 18th Inf.; the 63d Co., Coast Art.; Alcatraz Island, on Nov. 4, to relieve Co. A, 18th Inf.; the 64th Co., Coast Art.; Alcatraz Island, on Nov. 5, to relieve Co. C, 18th Inf.; the 68th Co., Coast Art.; Fort Baker, on Nov. 7; the 66th Co., Coast Art.; Fort McDowell, as soon as transportation can be furnished on Government steamer; The 61st, 70th and 71st Cos., Coast Art., are assigned to temporary station at the Presidio of San Francisco. Cos. A, B and C, 8th Inf., upon being relieved at their present stations by the 63d and 64th Cos., Coast Art., respectively, will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., awaiting transportation to Fort Bliss, Texas. (Nov. 1, D. Cal.)

#### VARIOUS ARMY ITEMS.

The following named officers will proceed to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for duty with recruits that may be sent from that post to the Division of the Philippines: 2d Lieut. C. Rodman Jones, 1st Cav.; 2d Lieut. Douglas H. Jacobs, 5th Cav. (Nov. 8, H. Q. A.)

Major Henry M. Kendall, upon his own application, is detailed as professor at Gonzaga College, Washington, D. C. (Nov. 8, H. Q. A.)

The honorable discharge of George K. Wilson as second Lieut., Philippine Scouts, to date Nov. 2, 1901, by reason of his acceptance on Nov. 3, 1901, of an appointment of second Lieut. of Infantry, U. S. A., is announced. (Nov. 11, H. Q. A.)

The following named officers will report to Col. Jacob B. Rawles, Art. Corps, president of the examining board at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., to determine their fitness for promotion: Major Herbert E. Tuthery, 11th Cav. (promoted from captain, 1st Cav., subject to examination); Capt. Francis C. Marshall, 15th Cav. (promoter from 1st Lieut., 5th Cav., subject to examination); Capt. Julius T. Conrad, 3d Cav. (promoted from 1st Lieut., 3d Cav., subject to examination.) (Nov. 11, H. Q. A.)



## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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(ESTABLISHED 1879.)

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1901.

## WHY ALL MEN ARE LIARS.

The experiences of the Schley Court of Inquiry give further proof of the soundness of the theory to which we have before alluded, that memory is not a faculty which only occasionally plays us tricks, but one that is habitually unreliable. Neither the honorable man nor the liar can, on all occasions, be depended upon for exactitude of testimony. The difference between them is that one of them correctly reports the mental impression he has received and retained, while the other misrepresents, either from malice or mere mendacity. Yet the recollection of the honest man may be as far from the fact as the tergiversation of the liar. Sentiment for or against an individual, self-interest, excitement of any kind, or absorption in other ideas at the time an impression is received, may so distort the mental image as to wholly misrepresent the fact, and thus make it impossible for one to correctly report it. Let any one try to verify a particular recollection by reference to memoranda, or a return to the scene of a past occurrence, and he will realize the truth of this statement. But no amount of humiliating discoveries of this proneness to err in recollection ever seems to cure some men of the disposition to denounce as liars those whose report of events does not agree with their own. This fault is not wholly unknown among military men, whose pride of profession should make them slow to accuse others of an offense for which they would hold themselves in contempt.

Exactitude of statement must have its foundation in an exactitude of observation, of which the majority of men are incapable. When it concerns a report of events for the knowledge of which we are in part dependent upon the testimony of others, it is difficult, if not impossible, to distinguish between the impression that records our observation at the time, which may have been in itself inaccurate, and that received from others more or less careless or inadvertent in their talk. In every group is usually to be found some one who scatters epithets with lavish looseness of expression, and it is not always possible to escape the contamination of his influence, especially where our sympathies are with him.

Our Civil War was prolific in misunderstandings, as all wars have been. The reports as to the details of occurrences are found upon impartial investigation to be misleading when the larger events of history are correctly reported. Fortunately, these are all the world cares to know or needs to know. What matters it when we learn that Thomyris never said, "Cyrus, thy thirst was blood," that Xerxes never flooded the Hellespont, that the anecdote of Tell and the apple is a myth, that Wellington never said at Waterloo, "Up, Guards, and at them," and that the saying, "La Garde meurt, mais ne rend pas," is equally without warrant of authority? There can be no doubt as to the Persian invasion of Greece, or that Waterloo hurled Napoleon from his throne and sent him into exile at Helena. Note the contradictions concerning the history of the war in the Crimea, the irreconcilability of Kinglake and Todleben.

The unreliability of memory as a reporter of events is shown by the fact that the clearness and certainty of one's recollection often increases as the event recedes. Words or expressions, actions or events, that give support to some theory we hold, to some prejudice that warps our judgment, or to some partiality that seeks for proof of its justice, will be retained in the memory and rise distinctly before us, while all qualifying expressions or actions will have disappeared from our recollection as utterly as though they had never been. Possibly this fact may serve to explain some of the differences of statement and contradictions of testimony before the Schley Court.

Each of us is persuaded of the veracity of his own recollection and the unveracity of that of the one who differs with him; whereas memory itself is a trickster, and the best of us may be deceived by it at any time. When we exclaim, "All men are liars," how do we escape condemnation ourselves? Of the innumerable thoughts and experiences common to lifetimes, how few are recalled, and it is impossible to say how far those that have passed beyond our memory might have modified the impression we retain and saved us from the painful necessity of contradicting some one, as honorable and truthful as ourselves, whose memory may have retained what has escaped ours. "We find in our minds something which we call a remembrance, and which appertains in truth to the faculty of memory, but it reproduces not the event it assumes to record, but the idea of it, which, after twenty mystifying repetitions, has for the moment the uppermost place in our minds." Why are our minds a blank as to so large a part of our conscious experience, while here and there some single fact is retained in recollection, but wholly without regard to its relation to other facts or its relative importance? Is it not because some chance has led us to dwell upon a particular event, and has thus deepened and perpetuated the impression received in the shady past? And how, with all collateral events lost to memory, can we make sure that the original impression was the correct one? As much mischief is done by unconscious self-deception, and the unveracity of the ver-

acious, as by the willful misrepresentation of the dishonest.

"So strong is the dramatic element in us all," says a writer on the subject, of the "Fallacies of Memory," "that few ever detail a narrative without completing it by some touches not historically true, though conscientiously believed to explain the truth; to supply the genuine reason for this speech or the other action, or to bring into relief the real feelings of the actors. The fact is, we can never witness any transaction without making some theory of the motives, sentiments and purposes of the agents, and, in telling the history thereof, we inevitably work out this theory in our description."

To be an "officer and a gentleman" does not necessarily relieve one from his subordination to the infirmities of human nature, even to the extent of gifting him with an infallible recollection. Let each one be charitable, therefore, in his judgment of others concerning matters of differences in recollection.

## ARMY POSTS AND CAMPING GROUNDS.

Following out his policy of reorganization of the Army along all possible lines for the betterment of the Service, Secretary Root has taken another step this week of far-reaching importance by his appointment of a board consisting of the eight highest ranking officers on the active list and now in this country, to make a complete study and report on the question of Army posts and permanent camping grounds, as provided for by the Reorganization act of Feb. 2, 1901. The board, which will meet at the War Department Nov. 25, will consist of Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles as President, and Maj. Gens. John R. Brooke, Elwell S. Otis, S. M. B. Young, and Arthur MacArthur, and Brig. Gens. John C. Bates, George M. Randall, and William A. Kobbé. Probably the most important question which the board is expected to solve is as to the places for the location of two general or permanent camping grounds for the yearly Army maneuvers. It had been the intention to have four camps of this sort, but the Department is of the opinion that two will be sufficient—one to be located in the West and one in the East. It is more than probable that the board will select Fort Riley as one of the sites for a maneuver ground and that some place in New York State will be selected for the Eastern post. Plattsburg Barracks, Columbus Barracks, Ohio, and Fort Ethan Allen have all been mentioned as possible selections for the East, but Plattsburg Barracks now seems to be the favorite. The law which will govern the board is part of the act of Feb. 2, 1901, and reads as follows:

"That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to cause preliminary examinations and surveys to be made for the purpose of selecting four sites with a view to the establishment of permanent camp grounds for instruction of troops of the Regular Army and National Guard, with estimates of the cost of the sites and their equipment with all modern appliances, and for this purpose is authorized to detail such officers of the Army as may be necessary to carry on the preliminary work; and the sum of \$10,000 is hereby appropriated for the necessary expenses of such work, to be disbursed under the direction of the Secretary of War; provided, that the Secretary of War shall report to Congress the result of such examinations and surveys, and no contract for said sites shall be made nor any obligation incurred until Congress shall approve such selections and appropriate the money therefor."

The board is also to study the military necessities of the country with a view to abandoning many Army posts and enlarging others, along the line of policy now regarded as well established. This is to withdraw garrisons from frontier forts required in the Indian campaigns when the plains and Western mountain ranges were sparsely settled, and to concentrate troops near the great railway centres, from which they may be most quickly transported to scenes of action in all directions. Of the 100 posts in this country, not counting those in Alaska or Porto Rico, 60 are coast fortifications, with which the board will have nothing to do. Of the remainder, about 30 are in portions of the West which have become well populated under strong civil government, and it is thought that the national forces are no longer required in those localities. A few new central posts of large size may be proposed by the board, which is ordered to decide as to which posts shall be abandoned, and of those retained which shall be enlarged and to what extent, and the location, size and character of such new posts as may be necessary, with a due regard to the proper distribution of the different arms of the Service, based on strategic, sanitary and economical considerations.

## SOLDIERS FOR CIVIL DUTY.

There is nothing more significant among the results of the reform victory in the recent municipal election in New York than the popular desire that Mayor Seth Low shall entrust the task of reorganizing the police force to a man of practical military training and experience. This desire is entirely unselfish. It is not confined to the membership of any party. It is free from the suspicion of political axe-grinding, and it represents the profound belief of a large body of good citizens that the present situation offers an opportunity to give force and effect to the non-partisan principle in municipal administration.

Experience, and especially the experience of the last four years, has convinced unprejudiced observers that good government and public morals can never be secure in a city like New York so long as the police organization is subject to the arbitrary control of party bosses. The abuses which have developed in the system during the present administration differ in degree, not in kind, from those which existed under partisan control in former years. There will always be found in both parties politicians eager to use the police for corrupt pur-

poses if permitted to do so, and in the long run partisan control is pernicious control, no matter how honestly instituted.

It is not surprising, therefore, that a vast number of gentlemen who are profoundly interested in the success of Mayor Low's administration should urge him to name as Commissioner of Police a military man, one who is independent of party influence and indifferent to political ambition. The police force of New York city is in a grievous condition. It needs the strong hand of a disciplinarian who is just, fearless, and practical, and who has the faculty of organization which the soldier acquires as part of his professional education. With such a man to head it, a man whom politicians can neither cajole nor intimidate, the police force can be relieved of its abuses and rendered capable of the useful service for which it was designed. But under the control of a man who lacks those qualities, or who takes orders from his political boss rather than from his own conscience, there will be little to hope for in the way of improvement.

The record of Seth Low as Mayor of Brooklyn encourages the hope that he may choose a military man for Police Commissioner. During his first term in Brooklyn his Commissioner of Police was Gen. James Jourdan, a veteran of the Civil War, and during his second term the office was held by Col. John N. Partridge, also a veteran, and their services amply justified the experiment of entrusting the police administration to men of military training. Wherever such men have been placed in positions of civil authority requiring thorough discipline and strong executive capacity, their work has been almost invariably satisfactory and creditable to themselves. Fortunately there are capable officers available for civil duty under Mayor Low, should see fit to call them. One who is conspicuously qualified for the duties of the head of the Department of Street Cleaning is Capt. F. M. Gibson, U. S. A., who became Deputy Commissioner of Street Cleaning under Col. George E. Waring, and who has since the death of Waring been confessedly the real executive force of that Department. With Capt. Gibson, or another man of equal energy, experience, and courage in the direction of large bodies of men at the head of the Street Cleaning force, the organization would be lifted to the plane of decency and efficiency where it belongs, and one of the most perplexing of all the problems which confront Mayor Low's administration would be solved in the right way.

## PROMOTIONS TO BRIGADIER GENERAL.

The occurrence of the two vacancies in the grade of Brigadier General in the Army, occasioned by the retirements of Generals Merriam and Hall, has caused much speculation as to the probable policy of the President in making appointments to fill vacancies of this kind. As yet there has been no official intimation from either the White House or the War Department as to the probable selection to be made, but we have learned, from an authoritative source, that President Roosevelt will not follow the policy adopted in recent years of appointing colonels to be general officers in the Army, with a view to their immediate retirement to make room for some one else. On the contrary, the President proposes to give such vacancies to younger officers of present high rank, who will be able to remain in the Army for several years and render actual service in the grade to which they are promoted.

Undoubtedly this announcement will be a very serious disappointment to many deserving officers who have been prevented from getting general rank, to which they were justly entitled by service, because of the slow flow of promotion in the days of the small Army. It is hard for officers, with creditable records of service in the Civil War and upon the frontier, to see the justice in a policy which advances over their heads younger officers who have not had the same length of service as themselves. It is not by any means, however, the President's nor is it Mr. Root's policy, as we learn it, to ignore the claims of such officers, who are clearly entitled to recognition of a material sort prior to their retirement. On the contrary, as we learn, a strenuous endeavor will be made by the War Department, with the sanction of the President, to obtain from Congress a law granting practically the same privileges of retirement to officers of the Army who saw service in the Civil War, and who have since had creditable records, as are now enjoyed by their brethren of the Navy. That is to say, we understand that Congress will be asked to pass a law this winter allowing Army officers having 40 years creditable service to retire upon their own application with the advanced grade. Every endeavor is to be made by the Department to have such a law passed, and we think that the justice of its provisions will be so very apparent that there will be little opposition of a serious character.

One of the prominent minority leaders of the Senate has recently notified the War Department that he will work to defeat the proposed measure unless a certain officer of the Army, of excellent standing, by the way, is not given one of the two vacancies in the grade of brigadier general caused this week. It so happens, which is a fortunate occurrence, considering the character of the President, that this officer had already been tentatively selected for the promotion, and it now seems more than probable that two ends will be accomplished by his appointment. We do not care to mention the officer's name, for a wrong construction might be placed upon what we have said, and he might be accused to have brought political influence to bear to secure the appointment, which we are positive is not the case.



However, as we now see the situation, the prospects for advanced rank upon retirement of officers who saw service in the Civil War, are most excellent.

#### REPORT PAYMASTER GENERAL NAVY.

Rear Admiral Albert S. Kenny, Paymaster General, U. S. N., outlines the financial operations of the Bureau during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, as follows: Total credits, including balance from preceding year, \$121,909,160.36; total debits, \$73,436,710.12; balance, expenditures on account of construction, \$10,644,217.87; repairs, \$5,553,486.09; maintaining ships in commission, \$13,637,983.91; Marine Corps, \$2,364,903.66; Light-House establishment, \$84,190.12; Coast and Geodetic Survey, \$30,757.01; Fish Commission, \$65,058.98; Naval militia, \$56,733.15.

The Bureau has been taxed to the utmost of its capacity to provide for the enlarged Navy. Great responsibilities have been borne by individual officers of the Service, the purchasing pay officer at New York alone having disbursed approximately \$20,000,000 on 27,000 vouchers. But 3 officers of the Pay Corps were off duty on the 30th day of June, 1891—2 on sick leave and 1 (since detailed to duty) on waiting orders. An increase in the number of the reserve force of pay officers must be asked for in the near future.

The Board, appointed under order of July 15, 1901, with Capt. John J. Hunker, U. S. N., as senior member, to consider the question of changes in the Navy ration, reports in favor of a more liberal food allowance, and suggests that the pay officer should "act as commissary of the general mess, and, as such should have direct authority, under the captain, over commissary stewards, cooks, bakers, and others at the galley." The pay division so proposed would be an important factor in the ship's military organization, and its constituent units, of course, could not belong to any other division at quarters without destroying both the efficiency of the mess organization and the responsibility of the pay officer therefor.

He suggests that the pay officer should have charge of the powder division under the ordnance officer, or of one section of it when divided, in which all the personnel of the mess organization should be stationed at quarters, with such others of the crew as might be so assigned. This would require, of course, his full qualification for powder division duties. By giving the pay officer this duty he could render efficient service in the military organization, and would release for other duty an officer now assigned to the powder division. This consideration should earnestly commend the idea at a time when the Navy's growth in ships is rapid, while its quota of officers is fixed.

In order that pay officers should be qualified for the duties of the powder division, it is believed that the law should be so amended so as to provide that appointments to the Pay Corps should hereafter be made from the graduates of the Naval Academy.

The benefits derived from the Navy supply fund and the volume of business done in connection with it have steadily increased since the fund was established in 1892. The fund now operates under an appropriation of \$2,500,000. One of the far-reaching benefits of the fund has been the standardizing of specifications for articles used in the Navy.

A proposition is submitted for the elimination of the common stock of supplies carried under the fund and for securing a gradual increase in the fund itself without asking for increased appropriations. By applying to the stores the principle which requires that all appropriated money unused at the end of the year shall be turned back into the Treasury, the fund would receive a gradual increase.

Uniform methods of bookkeeping and clerical work have been introduced in the general storehouses and the various Navy Yards and Naval Stations. The result is greater ease in correcting errors and preventing delay in business transactions.

The report recommends that Congress be asked to authorize the advances made for the purpose of meeting the expenses of the naval colliers commanded by merchant captains.

The system of penalties upon contractors for the non-delivery of supplies within the specified time limit has been in operation for about two years and has proved to be eminently satisfactory.

It is recommended that Congress be asked to enact a law to relieve Navy officers from hardship in the payment of premiums on surety bonds, it appearing that an officer who takes out a second bond from a surety company may be required to pay the premiums on his first bond during his continuance in any one grade. The injustice of this rule is manifest.

The New York Press says: "The New York Journal, in attacking Major Gen. John R. Brooke, U. S. A., for speaking in a friendly way of Great Britain at a dinner in celebration of King Edward's birthday, declares that it is so doing he committed a 'scandalous impropriety.' The New York Journal does not think the speech was in fact a 'scandalous impropriety' or that General Brooke did or said anything which he had not a perfect right to do and say and which was not entirely proper. But at the time of the assassination of President McKinley General Brooke denounced boldly and vigorously the New York Journal's part in that atrocious crime, and that is why the New York Journal assails him for the 'scandalous impropriety' of making a perfectly proper dinner speech. The New York Journal isn't fooling anybody nowadays." We observe that the New York Journal publishes conspicuously an announcement that its editor, Mr. W. R. Hearst, has been appointed a member of the "National Press Committee of the William McKinley Memorial Arch Association." Two of the Executive Committee whose names accompany the official announcement of this appointment are George Dewey and Nelson A. Miles. The Chairman of the Committee, Lyman J. Gage, was a member of Mr. McKinley's Cabinet.

Secretary Long announced this week that he had decided upon several important changes in the commanding officers on the Asiatic Station. About the first of January, or possibly a little later, Rear Admiral Remey and Rear Admiral Kempff will be ordered to this country, and Rear Admiral Frederick Rodgers, now senior squadron commander, will be made Commander-in-Chief of the Asiatic Station. Rear Admiral Evans is to receive orders to proceed to the Asiatic Station after he has completed his duties in Samoa, and assume the duties of squadron commander. He will be the only other flag officer on the station besides Rear Admiral Rodgers. It is intimated that upon his return to this country Rear Admiral Remey will be assigned to duty as a member of the General Policy Board of the Navy.

#### REPORT OF SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

Navy Department,

Washington, D. C., Nov. 4, 1901

The President: Sir—I have the honor to make the following report of the Navy Department for the past year:

It is accompanied by the reports of the Assistant Secretary and of the various Bureaus. These have all been prepared with painstaking regard to the needs of the Service and I particularly commend them to your consideration and that of Congress. Such of their various suggestions as in the interest of brevity I have not referred to should not be regarded as less entitled to careful attention. Where desirable legislation is recommended by them, bills will be prepared embodying it and sent to Congress for its consideration.

#### OPERATIONS OF THE ASIATIC SQUADRON.

The vessels of this Squadron, detailed for service in Service, and I particularly commend them to your consideration. Philippine waters, have been employed in co-operating with our military forces, in maintaining an effective patrol of the various islands, and in preventing the insurgents from receiving supplies of arms. Since the capture of Aguinaldo, in which operation the U. S. S. Vicksburg took a conspicuous part, the Department has reduced its force on this station.

The vessels in Chinese waters have kept in touch with the important ports on the China coast and with our forces operating on shore, until the evacuation of the Chinese capital by all but a legion guard, since which time they have been so distributed as to readily co-operate in case of an emergency.

The efficiency of the Squadron in Asiatic waters reflects credit upon the Commander-in-Chief and his Squadron commanders.

On the 15th of July, 1901, in the presence of Rear Admiral Rodgers, U. S. N., second in command of the Asiatic Station; of Rear Admiral Beardslee, U. S. N., retired, and other naval officers, and of a large number of distinguished Japanese officials, a monument was unveiled and dedicated at Kurihama, Uraga, Japan, marking the landing place of Commodore Perry on his historic visit to that country in July, 1853.

In the operations of this Squadron the instruction of officers and men has received more attention during the last year than ever before. In addition to the usual evolutionary cruises along the Atlantic coast and in West Indian waters, several of the smaller vessels have done important surveying work, and also been on hand to protect American interests along the South and Central American coasts. During the summer, fleet evolutions were had in Nantucket and Vineyard Sounds, and practical experiments carried on to determine the facility with which naval guns up to 5-inch caliber can be landed. Shore fortifications for both gun and torpedo work were erected with the resources of the Squadron, and practical experiments in the matter of attack and defense conducted on sea and on shore.

#### SOUTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON.

The vessels of this squadron have cruised along the entire South Atlantic seaboard, in harmony with our commercial interests there.

#### EUROPEAN SQUADRON.

In order to re-establish this station, one vessel was withdrawn from the South Atlantic Squadron, and two vessels were withdrawn from the Asiatic Squadron. They are now cruising in the Mediterranean.

The vessels on this station have been in active service, and have visited the important points on the Pacific coast. On account of the great length of coast line, the necessity for protecting our interests in sections where conditions are frequently unsettled, and the few vessels available for this station, they have been compelled to drill singly instead of in squadron.

The vessels of the apprentice squadron have made the usual cruises to Europe and the West Indies, with beneficial results. The method referred to in my last report of training landsmen who come from various parts of the United States, has proved so far successful that the Department has increased the facilities for this work. The training vessels are kept cruising continuously, except for the short periods necessary for repairs and for supplies.

#### NAVAL PERSONNEL.

The need of line officers for sea duty becomes steadily more pressing, and in case it should become necessary to man all the vessels of our present fleet the required number is not available, and I recommend that the number of lieutenants be increased from 300 to 350, and that the limit of the number of junior lieutenants and ensigns be made 600.

I concur with the Chief Naval Constructor that there should be an increase in his corps. With more ships to build there must be more constructors. Some increase in the Corps of Civil Engineers is necessary in view of the great increase in yard and dock construction.

As the original reason for the creation of this office has ceased to exist, I renew my recommendation that the statute authorizing appointment of professors of mathematics be so amended that, without disturbing those who now hold office, no further appointments shall be made.

I can not too earnestly call attention to the necessity for an increase of this most important branch of the Navy. As with the officers so with the enlisted men. The ships of the Navy have been greatly increased in number, but commensurate steps have not been taken to provide the necessary crews for them. I recommend that the present enlisted force be increased by 3,000 men.

I recommend that the Marine Corps be increased by 750 men, as recommended by the General Board.

I renew my recommendation that the office of Vice Admiral be revived.

The following tables are presented, showing, in a concise form, a comparison of our own personnel with that of the other principal naval powers:

Table I.—Number of commissioned officers of the executive branch:

Nation—	1891.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.
England .....	1,728	1,768	1,804	1,807	1,970	2,085
France .....	1,612	1,707	1,695	1,662	1,663	1,663
Germany .....	723	749	785	826	905	974
Russia .....	859	1,089	1,002	1,023	1,096	1,096
Japan .....	...	...	619	700	724	...
Italy .....	586	586	720	748	768	...

The numbers on the United States Navy lists, including the former engineer officers (165 in 1900 and 155 in

1901) are: 1896, 715; 1897, 712; 1898, 712; 1899, 704; 1900, 717; 1901, 728.

Table II.—Total strength of all ranks and ratings.

Nation.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
England .....	88,500	93,750	100,050	106,390	110,640	114,880
France .....	45,113	45,461	48,783	44,620	49,775	...
Germany .....	21,487	21,485	23,302	24,906	26,651	30,386
Russia .....	40,372	40,500	40,184	42,500	39,546	39,446
Japan .....	13,839	23,000	23,000	23,000	23,000	26,108
Italy .....	24,203	24,200	24,200	25,669	24,560	25,804
U. S. ....	13,460	13,460	13,218	12,218	20,275	25,453

In the above table the English figures include the royal marines. The French marine infantry is not included. The United States figures do not include marines. The Russian naval estimates for 1899 proposed increasing the total force to 52,250 in 1900, and to 57,500 in 1901. England increases her naval personnel by making provision in the estimates of each year for a sufficient future increase in officers and men to man the new ships. France has proposed this year to add to her personnel: 150 lieutenant commanders, 116 lieutenants, 101 ensigns and cadets, and 170 engineers. This increase is to be made at the rate of 63 line officers and 28 engineers per year. France also proposes to increase her enlisted force at the rate of 2,320 men yearly.

Germany provides for the future increase of the naval personnel in a systematic manner under the law governing her shipbuilding policy. This increase is fixed by law, as follows:

Year.	Line officers.	Other personnel.	Total.
1900 .....	876	22,476	23,352
1905 .....	1,179	31,187	32,366
1910 .....	1,482	39,898	41,380
1915 .....	1,785	48,609	50,394
1920 .....	2,088	57,320	59,408

Total increase, 1900 to 1920. 1,212 34,844 36,056

Average increase in five years. 303 8,742.2 9,014

Average annual increase. 60.6 1,742.2 1,802.8

Favorable consideration is invited to the report of the Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy, and to its recommendations:

1. That the title of "midshipman," which is full of historic association, be restored and substituted for "naval cadet."

2. That the probationary course for Naval Cadets be reduced.

Also to the report of the Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, and to its recommendations:

1. That an engineering experimental laboratory be established at the Naval Academy for the use of the cadets in their studies.

2. That a post-graduate course of instruction in engineering be authorized.

Also to the reports of the Chief or the Bureau of Navigation and the Superintendent of the Naval Academy, and to their recommendations:

1. That no cadet shall hereafter be appointed whose age is under 15 or over 18 on October 1 of the year of entrance to the Naval Academy.

2. That the salaries of the civilian professors at the Naval Academy be revised.

3. That a training vessel be built for the Naval Academy sufficiently large to accommodate the entire corps of cadets.

I recommend that the number of cadets at the Naval Academy be increased 50 per cent., as recommended by the General Board, and that there be appointed annually by the President ten at large.

Upon recommendation of the Superintendent of the Naval Academy the Department decided, in the interest of the convenience of candidates for admission as well as of the Government, to have examinations for admission to this institution conducted by the Civil Service Commission at or near the homes of the candidates instead of at the Naval Academy as heretofore. The wishes of the Department were cordially acquiesced in by the Civil Service Commission, and this new method of examination has been put in operation with successful results.

Upon requests from the Governors of a few States, their respective State Militias, when practicable to detail vessels for the purpose, were instructed on board regular men-of-war in the duties of the Naval Service. The reports of these drills and the operations, so far as known to the Department, of the other State Militias, are set forth in the report of the officer in charge of this branch.

#### NATIONAL NAVAL RESERVE.

I have again to call attention to the pressing need of a national Naval Reserve force from which to draw for sea service immediately upon an outbreak of war. This subject has received attention in previous reports, and recommendations have been made for the enrollment and organization of such a national body, to be under the general direction of the Navy Department and subject to the call of the Chief Executive in times of national emergency.

The results of the Spanish-American War were such as to assure everyone having knowledge of Naval matters that steps should at once be taken to meet the one certain and positive requirement which will face the nation upon an outbreak of war—the immediate necessity of that exigent time, if it comes, of a large increase in the men of the Navy from an existing reserve—an increase which must, in the main, be made from the seafaring class, who, having acquired the habit of the sea, are at home on the water. There is no better way of insuring such a reserve than by the measure now urged.

Our pressing need is for such a reserve—a body to go to the front on board ship at once upon the outbreak of war, or when it is imminent. Next to this will come the defense of the coast, and for such purpose the Naval Militia will be essential. I see reasons for both organizations, and have heretofore done all possible to aid the one now existing—the Naval Militia, and to convince Congress of the necessity for the authorization of the other—the National Naval Reserve.

Referring to the act to reorganize and increase the efficiency of the personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps of the United States, approved March 3, 1899, I call your attention to sections 8 and 9, and recommend that the provision that officers retired under these sections shall be given the rank and three-fourths the sea pay of the next higher grade be so far modified that the retirement will be with the rank and three-fourths the sea pay of the grade held at the time of retirement. This modification is especially desirable in section 8, where the retirement is voluntary.

Section 8 offers a valuable and much-needed officer a premium to go on the retired list at the very time when the number of officers is far short of the number required by the needs of the Service, and when Congress is called upon for more. Section 9, on the other hand, gives a premium to the same end to an officer whose services are no longer of value, and who receives this premium when



other officers equally deserving are retired with no such favor. I never favored these sections.

Paragraph 2 in the section "Pay of the Navy" of the last Naval Appropriation bill benefits only officers who served during the late war with Spain. As the object of it is to prevent retarding the promotion of any deserving officer by the advancement at any time of others over him, it should be made to apply to all officers by an amendment striking out the words "for service rendered during the war with Spain."

Some provision should be made whereby when retired officers are ordered into active service the time of their active service thereafter shall be reckoned in their favor as to rank and pay when they are again detached from active service.

I recommend that the law authorizing the retirement of petty officers and enlisted men who have served thirty years in the Navy be amended so as to include within said period of service all honorable service in the United States Navy, Marine Corps, and Army.

#### ORDNANCE AND ARMOR.

In order to gain greater energy, guns have been increased in weight and dimensions until it is believed that they have now reached a point beyond which it is inexpedient to go. Any further increase in their efficiency must be looked for in the use of heavier projectiles, and in the development of powders possessing higher ballistic properties than those now in use.

New types of 5-in. and 7-in. guns have been made and tested with excellent results.

The manufacture of smokeless powder has progressed satisfactorily, both at the Government works and at those of private manufacturers. The Department in June last ordered a board of Naval officers and chemists to revise the specifications for the manufacture of smokeless powder, and to draw up rules for its test, examination, and storage both in magazines on shore and on shipboard, and specific instructions on these points have been issued throughout the Service. In addition a general examination and chemical test were made of all smokeless powder in the Naval Service, and the results are satisfactory.

The capacity of the armor plants is now about 7,500 tons a year of armor of the best quality; and at the instance of the Department the manufacturers are making preparations to increase their output to 10,000 or 12,000 tons a year in order to complete deliveries in accordance with present contracts and also in order to be ready to provide armor for additional vessels should they be authorized by Congress. They have already turned out more armor than was anticipated.

Under authority vested in the Department by Congress contracts were signed Nov. 28, 1900, for over 37,000 tons of armor required for vessels authorized and building. Comparing the tests made in this country with reports of those made abroad, our armor seems to be the best that can at present be produced, and the price at which it is obtained is lower than that paid abroad. Deliveries amounting to nearly 2,000 tons have already been made under these contracts.

A new Naval magazine is urgently required at the port of Boston, Mass., the present site in Chelsea having become practically untenable for the storage of explosives, owing to the growth and close proximity of the population.

The storage of explosives there, except in very small quantities, has been given up.

Magazine facilities are also inadequate at Portsmouth, N. H., the present building being small and within the limits of the Navy Yard, which is inadvisable.

Progress upon vessels now under construction has been somewhat delayed by reason of strikes and the non-delivery of material on contract time.

[A table is here given showing the percentage of completion of vessels under construction, and a list of contracts for new vessels, all of which information has already been given. Following tables of foreign Naval construction the Secretary says:]

It will be noticed that England and France will lay down about the same amount in the next year as in the past. Germany is following a building program which will provide a strong navy in 1898, and under the law authorizing this program its Government can replace a lost vessel by another of the same class, and can also replace vessels of a certain age by new ones, this age being for battleships 25 years, and for cruisers from 15 to 20 years. Japan has a further extension of her Navy under discussion, while Russia progresses steadily with hers.

Attention is invited to the report of the Engineer-in-Chief:

1. To the details of the trials of the machinery of the battleships Wisconsin and Illinois, and of the trial trips of the torpedo boats Stockton, Shubrick, Bagley, Barney, Biddle, and Bailey.

2. To the reports of the inspection of material and the excellent results thereof.

3. To the recommendations in regard to an efficient engineering personnel, both official and enlisted.

4. To the recommendations in regard to increased rank for warrant machinists after a certain number of years' service.

The varied duties of the Bureau of Equipment are shown in the detailed report of its Chief. [Published elsewhere in this number of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.]

#### COAL DEPOTS.

Attention is invited to that portion of the report dealing with the establishment and construction of coal depots. This work has been pushed forward during the past year, but much yet remains to be done to thoroughly establish ourselves in this respect, and for which ample appropriation should be made.

#### OCEAN AND LAKE SURVEYS.

I commend to favorable consideration the recommendation of the Chief of this Bureau looking to the construction of a suitable building for use as a hydrographic office. Attention is invited to that part of the report of the Chief of the Bureau of Equipment relating to electrical appliances on board ship, and to the necessity for a separate corps of warrant officers of the electrician class. The volume and scope of business transacted by this Bureau justify the authorization of an Assistant Chief.

#### PUBLIC WORKS.

With the necessary enlargement of the Naval Establishment, due to the national expansion, the duties of this Bureau have been largely increased. During the past year much important work has been done in our Navy Yards, the construction of authorized dry docks has been pushed, and preliminary steps have been taken looking to the establishment of new stations in our insular possessions. Attention is invited to the details of the annual report of the Chief of this Bureau.

In accordance with the directions contained in the last Naval Appropriation act, the Department organized a commission of officers to select and report upon the best

site for a Naval Station in the Philippines. It unanimously recommends Olongapo, in Subig Bay. The necessity for such a station is apparent and an appropriation should be made for it. Our interests in that part of the world necessitate the presence of a large fleet in Asiatic waters at all times. While in time of peace these vessels can be docked and repaired in foreign dockyards or sent thousands of miles away to our own Naval Stations on the Pacific, it goes without saying that this would not be the case in time of war on our part, and even of a war in which we might be a neutral.

#### PROPOSED NAVAL STATION, PORTO RICO.

In accordance with the provisions of the last Naval Appropriation act, directing an examination of the coast of Porto Rico for the selection of a site for a Naval Station, a board was appointed which made an examination of the coast of Porto Rico. It recommends that the Naval Station be located on the shores of the harbor of San Juan, and includes in its recommendations the construction of a dry dock.

#### PROPOSED NAVAL STATION, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

The same act contains a provision appropriating \$150,000 for the purchase of land for a Naval Station, and for harbor and channel defenses at Pearl Harbor, Island of Oahu. Negotiations for the purchase of land failed, the owners refusing to entertain propositions for its sale. Under these circumstances, the Department deemed it advisable to direct the Commandant of the Naval Station at Honolulu to take steps looking to the condemnation of a tract of land about Pearl Harbor sufficient for Naval purposes. Proceedings to that end were accordingly commenced in the proper courts in July of this year.

Estimates for the requirements of Naval Station, Tutuila, have been submitted.

In accordance with the act of Congress approved June 6, 1900, a board was appointed to make a survey, plan, and estimates for the improvement of a harbor at the Island of Guam, with particular reference to the improvement of the harbor of San Luis d'Apra, either by dredging a basin or by building a breakwater, and to the establishment of a Naval base and coal depot.

From the report of the board it appears that a breakwater is not considered advisable on account of its great cost and the uncertainty of its resistance against storms, and because it is not necessary for the protection of the inner harbor.

The board, however, makes recommendations looking to the improvement of the harbor of San Luis d'Apra by dredging, to the establishment of a Naval base and coal station, to necessary means of defense, and to the selection of a town site.

It was thought at that time that Bivthe Island might be used for a practice ground by the Naval Training Service, but it was decided that it was not so well adapted to that purpose as other localities, and no use of it has thus far been made. The property is about 1,100 acres in extent, very much of which is marshy; but a tract of upland, well wooded, covers an extent of about 480 acres, and upon this portion the rifle range has been located. There are no improvements upon the tract, no efforts in that direction having been made since the property was acquired by purchase in 1856, when \$130,000 was paid for it, at the rate of about \$260 per acre. The title to these lands has been reported good by the Attorney General of the United States. The property can be availed of as a place for rifle practice and for drill by the Training Squadron when it is considered desirable to send it to those waters; but there is not thought to be any present necessity for its use.

Attention is again invited to the recommendations of the Chiefs of the Bureaus of Navigation and Yards and Docks that barracks be substituted for receiving ships for the purpose of housing the enlisted force when waiting for transfer to seagoing vessels. The old wooden receiving ships are rapidly wearing out. The necessary repairs to put them in good condition—often beyond the limit allowed by law—will involve a large expenditure of money, and does not commend itself as a measure of economy. It, of course, will be many years before any vessels of the modern Navy will become sufficiently obsolete to be utilized for this purpose.

In this connection the Department recommends the consideration of a plan for a general naval rendezvous at some suitable place, to be independent of the Navy Yard, and, while including commodious barracks for the whole enlisted force, devoted also to the training of enlisted men of the artificer branch of the Service. The mechanical element is now one of the most important in the management of our ships; the machinery on shipboard is complicated and sometimes delicate, and the men who run it should not be green hands, but trained to that service. This would make for both economy and efficiency.

In such a rendezvous the enlisted men should be made familiar with all the mechanical appliances with which they would have to do on shipboard. There is no reason why boilers should not be set up on shore at such a rendezvous, engines run, and all the other appliances of Naval machinery typically represented. Such a station would serve for the assembling, recruiting, and drilling of the enlisted force from which the crews for vessels would be drafted as required. When supplemented with the necessary drill ships assigned from the Regular Service, it would form for the artificer branch a training station corresponding to those already existing at Newport and San Francisco for the seamen branch, and to that existing at Newport and Washington for the gunnery branch.

I recommend that the name of League Island Navy Yard be changed to "Philadelphia Navy Yard."

#### SUPPLIES AND ACCOUNTS.

The Department in July last ordered a board to report upon an improved ration and messing system for the Navy. The conditions showing the need of this action are described in the annual reports of the Paymaster General and Chief of the Bureau of Navigation.

The present ration has been substantially without change since it was established in 1861 (sec. 1580, R. S.). The board recommends legislation that will give to the crews of our ships a liberal and proper diet under all conditions of service, without compelling them to contribute to their own subsistence, as at present. The changes recommended are approved, and would make the cost of the ration about 90 cents per man per diem, which is now its nominal and commutation value. At present the actual cost of the ration is from 21 to 22 cents.

Under the provisions of the Personnel act, approved March 3, 1899, officers of the line and Medical and Pay Corps of the Navy receive the same pay and allowances, except forage, as officers of corresponding rank in the Army, excepting that officers of the Navy when on shore duty other than beyond seas receive 15 per cent less than when at sea. I recommend that a change be made in the existing law, in the direction of making the pay of officers of the Army and the Marine Corps on the one hand and officers of the Navy on the other the same.

Owing to an insufficient personnel the Department is unable to man its colliers with officers and men of the

Navy, and has therefore authorized the Bureau of Navigation to contract with merchant captains to supply and subsist the proper complement of officers and men, the Government paying wages of crew and all proper charges and dues incident to their navigation and the lading and discharge of cargo, and furnishing the stores necessary for the running of the ships. To provide for the preliminary outlay for mess stores, shipping crew, etc., and to meet the usual charges for harbor and port dues, pilotage, canal tolls, etc., it became necessary to place certain limited sums of money in the hands of these captains, who gave bonds to the Government for its protection. Next to having a commissioned disbursing officer on board, this plan is the most satisfactory that could be devised. In order, however, to meet the requirements of the Treasury officials, it is recommended that the legislation recommended by the Paymaster General be adopted.

With the enlarged scale and greatly increased volume of work at the shore stations of the Naval Establishment, it is desirable in the interest of good administration to have a permanent inspector of accounts attached to the Secretary's office. My former recommendations on this subject are renewed.

The appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, amounted to \$37,913,406.67; the amounts drawn to \$29,770,255.61, and the balances, June 30, 1901, to \$8,143,151.06.

The total amount deposited in the Treasury from Nov. 1, 1900, to November 1, 1901, arising from the sale of condemned Naval vessels, condemned war prizes and their cargoes, stores, materials, nautical books and charts, fuel, clothing, rents of Government property, supplies furnished to other branches of the Government, and from other lawful disposition of public property under the cognizance of the Navy Department, was \$360,450.20.

The U. S. S. Minnesota, lying at the Navy Yard, Boston, Mass., used for many years as a receiving ship for apprentices and as an armory for the Massachusetts Naval Militia, was the only vessel sold since the last annual report of this Department. The Yosemite, founded off Guam, and the Balusan, sold to the War Department, have been stricken from the Navy Register.

#### MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

A large proportion of the Naval force has for the past year been employed in and about the Philippines. This force has been notably free from epidemic diseases, and, with the exception of Cavite fever the cases admitted to the Cavite Hospital have been those that would have occurred in any Southern climate. In the force afloat and ashore the death rate from disease has been less than that for the previous year.

The reports from Guam indicate that the inhabitants are proceeding with the establishment of a civil hospital, showing a desire to conform to the customs of other communities. Typhoid fever on the island, common during the first part of the year 1900, has now almost disappeared. The natives continue to be taught by the medical officers of the station to properly care for themselves, and the death rate has been considerably reduced, especially among women and children.

A dispensary has been opened at Pago Pago, Island of Tutuila, where the natives obtain such medicines and treatment as they require.

The sick quarters at San Juan, Porto Rico, have had relatively few occupants during the past year, and few cases of disease have occurred among the Naval force remaining in Havana.

The passage by the last Congress of the act giving assistant surgeons in the Navy the same rank as assistant surgeons in the Army was proved of great benefit to the Corps. A very desirable class of young medical men is now seeking admission, and the number of vacancies has been reduced from 17 at last report to 4, and it is probable that these will soon be filled.

#### THE CIVIL SERVICE OF THE DEPARTMENT.

The Navy Department bears witness to the utility of the present system of the civil service. It prevents favoritism and makes merit the test of entrance into place and of standing and advance in it, and the result has been a decided increase in efficiency. In some cases where the examinations of the Civil Service Commission, which Commission this Department has always found most helpful, have not been able to supply the needs of the Department, it has been permitted to adopt within itself the methods of that Commission, thus recognizing in local application the general principle of what is now an approved reform. For instance, the regulations governing the employment of labor at Navy Yards, promulgated in Sept., 1891, provided that foremen, master mechanics, quartermen in charge, and other men in charge at Navy Yards, should be appointed after competitive examination before a board of Naval officers. The rules of the United States Civil Service Commission, as amended by the President May 29, 1899, provided that all special mechanics and civilian assistant inspectors of work and material (including armor, armor plate, ordnance, marine engines, hulls, buildings, dredging, etc.) employed at Navy Yards, Naval Stations, and at private shipbuilding and manufacturing establishments where work is done by contract for the Navy Department, should be appointed after competitive examination before a board of Naval officers, in the same manner as foremen, master mechanics, etc. In pursuance of the same policy the Department addressed a letter to the President Nov. 16, 1900, who approved its recommendations Nov. 20, 1900, as follows:

That Rule III, section 8, clause (m), of the Civil Service Rules be amended to include ship draughtsmen, marine engine and boiler draughtsmen, architectural draughtsmen, structural steel work draughtsmen, electrical draughtsmen, cartographic draughtsmen, and ordnance draughtsmen, including assistant or lower-class draughtsmen of the various grades.

The recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy was approved by the President, to take effect Nov. 20, 1900.

The results of the amendment of Nov. 20, 1900, are shown by the following statements and by the tables printed in the Appendix:

Between Nov., 1890, and Nov., 1900, in response to requests from the Navy Department for draughtsmen, the Civil Service Commission made 64 certifications, containing the names of 133 persons. Of the 64 certifications but 25 contained the full quota of three eligibles for each place. Of the 133 persons certified, 53 were appointed, 16 declined appointment, 26 were not qualified, and 2 were already in the Service. The number of persons certified, 133, includes persons who were certified for two or more places.

The Department, owing to the inability of the Civil Service Commission to certify a sufficient number of eligibles during this period, was compelled to appoint 41 draughtsmen temporarily without formal examination. Such temporary appointments were made with the approval of the United States Civil Service Commission, but the delay in getting competent persons by this method was unsatisfactory.

As will be seen by the tables in the Appendix, the



Navy Department held 74 examinations from Nov. 20, 1900, to Nov. 1, 1901. Six hundred and forty-four applicants were examined, 374 failed, 270 passed, 123 were appointed to existing vacancies, and 32 were appointed to subsequent vacancies. A comparison of the tables in the Appendix will show that the amendment of Nov. 20, 1900, has been of decided advantage to the Department in the matter of securing draughtsmen and that the examination of applicants in the vicinity of places for which they are examined is a great improvement in the way of obtaining the required technical and professional employees, who, if the Government offer only a distant opening, are attracted from it by the nearer opportunities of civil life.

#### NAVAL OBSERVATORY.

Attention is called to the first and very important report of the Board of Visitors to the Naval Observatory. I earnestly commend its recommendations to careful consideration. This Board was created by act of Congress in March last. I believe its visitations will be found valuable in making the Observatory efficient and in rank with the best institutions of the land. It appears that no other observatory in the world has the expenditure of so much money, but also that its results are not commensurate with those of some other observatories the expenditures of which are less. Its head should, of course, be the best astronomer, who has proper administrative qualifications, that can be found in the country. It is especially desirable that he should have continuity of tenure, and the Observatory has undoubtedly suffered from frequent changes in its superintendents.

While the average term of superintendents at Greenwich has been 28 years, and at Harvard 15, at the Naval Observatory it has been only a little over three. I urgently recommend that the legislation of the last Congress to the effect that "the Superintendent of the Naval Observatory shall be, until further legislation by Congress, a line officer of the Navy of a rank not below that of captain," be repealed, and that on the contrary it be enacted that there shall be no limitation upon the field from which the Superintendent is to be selected. As well might the above quoted statute have provided that the Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries should be selected from the line of the Marine Corps, or the Director of the Geological Survey from the line of the Army.

There is no vital relation between the Navy and the Observatory. It may happen that some Naval officer is pre-eminently qualified for such a place, in which case he would be appointed to it, but the country is entitled to have unlimited range of selection. The present limitation, which shuts out the whole body of civilian astronomers and even any astronomer in the Navy who does not happen to be in the line, or, if in the line, below the rank of captain, is peculiar. Only a very small proportion of Naval officers are not below the rank of captain, and as most of them are required for Naval services—a requirement which is now increasing—the list from which selection can be made is a noticeably small one. It is evident, too, from the wording of the above quotation from the statute, that Congress in passing it had in mind further legislation in this respect.

#### INCREASE OF THE NAVY.

The Navy to-day is a far greater factor in our relations with the world than it was before the recent national expansion which now includes Porto Rico, the Hawaiian Islands, the vast area of land and sea in the Philippines, and our obligations to Cuba. If we are to have a Navy at all it must be commensurate with these great extensions—greater in international even than in territorial importance. This necessarily involves the construction of more Naval vessels, their manning, exercise, and maintenance.

The General Board, of which the Admiral is President, recommends the following increase of the Navy:

- Four first-class battleships.
- Two first-class armored cruisers.
- Four picket vessels of about 650 tons trial displacement, with a sea speed of 15 knots, with twin screws, carrying a battery of four 6-pounder and two Colt's guns, and a complement of 60 officers and men.
- Six sheathed and coppered seagoing gunboats of about 1,000 tons trial displacement, with moderate sail power, similar to the Annapolis class.
- Six light-draft, steel gunboats of about 200 tons trial displacement, for insular service in the Philippines.
- Six light-draft, steel gunboats of about 200 tons trial displacement, not to exceed 6 feet draft, for insular service in the Philippines.
- Six steel sailing training ships of about 2,000 tons trial displacement.
- One collier of 10,000 tons cargo capacity and a sea speed of 12 knots.
- Three thousand enlisted men, in order that they may be enlisted and drilled in preparation for the completion of the ships.
- Seven hundred and fifty marines (This number needed for duty on board ship, and does not include the necessary garrison for posts at home and in our insular possessions.)

An increase of 50 per cent. in the number of Naval Cadets now allowed by law, in order to provide for the increase of officers needed for the ships recommended above.

The Board of Construction recommends:

- Three seagoing battleships of about 16,000 tons trial displacement.
- Two armored cruisers of about 14,500 tons trial displacement.
- Six gunboats of about 1,200 tons trial displacement.
- Six gunboats of about 600 tons trial displacement.
- Six gunboats of about 200 tons trial displacement.
- Two colliers of about 15,000 tons trial displacement.
- One repair ship of about 7,500 tons trial displacement.
- Six training ships of about 2,000 tons trial displacement.
- Four picket boats of about 650 tons trial displacement.
- Four tugboats.

All the vessels thus recommended are desirable in the prospective and harmonious development of our Naval force. A larger increase than usual is also desirable in view of the fact that none was made last year. Some of the vessels above recommended, however, can better than others be omitted for the present from the list and await appropriation hereafter. Among these are the gunboats of 600 tons displacement, in case the picket boats of similar dimensions are authorized; also the repair ship and a portion of each of the other classes of smaller war vessels. The Department therefore recommends:

- Three first-class battleships.
- Two first-class armored cruisers.
- Three gunboats, each of about 1,000 tons trial displacement.
- Three gunboats, each of about 200 tons trial displacement, for insular service.
- Three picket boats, each of about 650 tons trial displacement.
- Three steel sailing training ships, each of about 2,000 tons trial displacement.

One collier of about 15,000 tons trial displacement. Four tugboats.

The Department will submit to Congress in December next, as directed by the Naval Appropriation Bill, a general description of two seagoing battleships and two armored cruisers, according to which the battleships and cruisers above recommended should be built if appropriation is made therefor.

In making this report I take pleasure in acknowledging the efficient and zealous service of the Assistant Secretary, of the Chiefs of the bureaus and offices of the Department, and of the officers and men generally of the Navy and the Marine Corps on shore and afloat, as well as of the civilian force.

JOHN D. LONG,  
Secretary of the Navy.

## THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—John D. Long.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Frank W. Hackett.  
Commandant, U. S. M. C.—Brig. Gen. Charles Heywood.

#### MAIL FOR WARSHIPS.

Mail for United States warships in the waters of the United States, or at Porto Rico, Hawaii, the Philippines, Guam, Tutuila (Samoa), Cuba, China, Canada or Mexico, is subject to the domestic rates of postage.

Mail for United States warships stopping at other foreign ports is subject to the foreign postage rates and conditions.

Mail for United States warships addressed in care of the Postmaster at New York is promptly forwarded to destination by first opportunity.

Letters should be marked "officer's letter" or "Sailor's letter," as the case may be. Should it happen that a letter be sent addressed to a point in the Philippines and the letter had to be forwarded to Japan for delivery, the recipient would pay the additional postage on delivery.

#### VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

Corrected at the Navy Department.

##### NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Francis J. Higginson, Commander-in-Chief.

The following is the itinerary of the North Atlantic Squadron, winter 1901-1902: At New York N. Y., leave Nov. 25; Barren Island, Chesapeake Bay, speed, trials, Hampton Roads, Va., leave about Dec. 1, touching at Charleston, S. C., for 4 days; Havana, Cuba, arrive Dec. 1, leave Dec. 17; Matanzas, Cuba, arrive Dec. 17, leave Dec. 19; Culebra, Puerto Rico, arrive Dec. 23, leave Jan. 23; Port America, Puerto Rico, arrive Jan. 23, leave Jan. 24; Mayaguez, Puerto Rico, arrive Jan. 25, leave Jan. 25; Samana Bay, Santo Domingo, arrive Jan. 25, leave Feb. 3; Guantanamo, Cuba, arrive Feb. 6, leave Feb. 18; Cienfuegos, Cuba, arrive Feb. 20, leave Feb. 24; Colon, U. S. of Colombia, arrive Feb. 28, leave March 4; Carthagena, U. S. of Colombia, arrive March 5, leave March 8; Port of Spain, Trinidad, arrive March 10, leave March 15; St. Pierre, Martinique, arrive March 17, leave March 22; St. John, Antigua, and St. Thomas, D. W. I., arrive March 24, leave March 27; Culebra, Puerto Rico, arrive March 29, leave April 18; San Juan, Puerto Rico, arrive April 18, leave April 21; New York, N. Y., arrive April 26.

Mail address of the ships of the Squadron during the winter cruise will be as follows, viz.: "U. S. S. ———, care of Postmaster, New York, N. Y."

KEARSARGE (Flagship), Capt. B. H. McCalla. In North River, N. Y. Address Station E, New York.  
ALABAMA, Capt. Willard H. Brownson. At Navy Yard, N. Y. Address Navy Yard, New York.  
ILLINOIS, Capt. G. A. Converse. In Hampton Roads, Va. Address Ft. Monroe, Va.  
MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. H. N. Manney. At Navy Yard, New York. Address there.  
MACHIAS, Lieut. Comdr. H. McGree. At Colon, United States of Colombia, South America. Hold mail.  
MARIETTA, Comdr. Francis H. Delano. Due at Key West, Fla. To proceed to Colon, Colombia. Address Key West, Fla.  
POTOMAC, Lieut. Benjamin B. McCormick. At Navy Yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

##### EUROPEAN STATION.

Rear Admiral B. J. Cromwell, Commander-in-Chief. Unless otherwise given, address vessels of this station care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, Eng. CHICAGO (Flagship), Capt. Jas. H. Dayton. At Genoa, Italy.

ALBANY, Capt. Joseph E. Craig. At Genoa.  
NASHVILLE, Comdr. N. E. Niles. At Genoa.

##### SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.

ATLANTA, Comdr. Edwin C. Pendleton, commanding South Atlantic Station temporarily. At Montevideo, Uruguay. Address care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

##### PACIFIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Elias Casey, Commander in Chief. Unless otherwise given, address vessels on this station care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

WISCONSIN (Flagship), Capt. George C. Reiter. At Tutuila, Samoa.  
ABARENDIA, Comdr. Uriel Sebree. At Tutuila, Samoa. Address Pago Pago, Samoa.  
CONCORD, Comdr. G. Blockinger. Left Mare Island, Cal., Nov. 6, for Acapulco, Mexico. To proceed to Panama, Colombia. Address there, care of American Consul.  
FARRAGUT, Lieut. T. C. Fenton. At Sausalito, Cal.  
IOWA, Capt. Thomas Perry. At Panama, United States of Colombia.  
OREGON, Capt. C. M. Thomas. At Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.  
PHILADELPHIA, Capt. William W. Mead. At Mare Island, Cal.

##### ASIATIC STATION.

Rear-Admiral George C. Remey, Commander-in-Chief of fleet.  
Rear Admiral F. Rodgers, Senior Squadron Commander.  
Rear-Admiral Louis Kempf, Junior Squadron Comdr. Unless otherwise noted, address all vessels on Asiatic Station, care of senior squadron comdr., Manila, P. I.

BROOKLYN (Flagship of Commander-in-Chief of Fleet), Capt. F. W. Dickins. Capt. C. C. Todd ordered to command. At Yokohama, Japan. Address there.  
NEW YORK (Flagship of Senior Squadron Commander), Capt. M. R. S. Mackenzie. At Cavite, P. I.

KENTUCKY (Flagship of Junior Squadron Commander), Capt. C. H. Stockton. At Hong Kong, China. Address care of American Consul, Yokohama, Japan.  
ANNAPOLIS, Comdr. Karl Rohrer. At Sandakan, P. I.  
ARETHUSA (supply ship), merchant master and crew. At Cavite.

CELTIC, Comdr. Chas. T. Forse. At Sydney, Australia.  
DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA, Comdr. Chas. G. Bowman. At Cavite.  
FROLIC, Lieut. Comdr. J. M. Helm. At Catbalogan, P. I.

GENERAL ALAVA, Lieut. Comdr. William F. Halsey. Cruising on light house duty.  
GLACIER, Lieut. Comdr. H. O. Dunn. At Cavite, P. I.  
HELENA, Comdr. R. R. Ingersoll. At Chefoo, China. Address Yokohama, Japan, care of American Consul.

IRIS, Lieut. W. A. Edgar. At Cavite, P. I.  
ISLA DE CUBA, Comdr. Perry Garst. At Cebu, P. I.  
ISLA DE LUZON, Comdr. Jas. K. Cogswell. At Catbalogan, P. I.

JUSTIN (merchant officers and crew). At Hong Kong, China.  
MANILA, Comdr. Thomas H. Stevens. At Cavite, P. I.

MONADNOCK, Comdr. Arthur B. Speyers. At Hong Kong, China. Address Yokohama, Japan, care of American Consul.

MONOCACY, Lieut. Comdr. J. E. Roller. At Tong-ku, China. Address Yokohama, Japan, care of American Consul.

MONTEREY, Comdr. F. J. Drake. At Woosung, en route to Shanghai, China. Address Yokohama, Japan, care of American Consul.

NANSHAN, Lieut. E. A. Anderson. At Cavite, P. I.

NEW ORLEANS, Capt. C. S. Sperry. At Shanghai, Address Yokohama, Japan, care of American Consul.

PISCATAQUA, Lieut. H. A. Field. Patrolling Samar, P. I.

PRINCETON, Comdr. J. R. Selfridge. At Hong Kong, China.

SATURN. (Collier, merchant officers and crew.) At Hong Kong, China.

VICKSBURG, Comdr. Edward B. Barry. Left Cavite, P. I., Nov. 12, for Newchwang, China, to go into winter quarters.

WILMINGTON, Comdr. E. S. Prime. At Hankow, China. Address Yokohama, Japan, care of American Consul.

WOMPATUCK, Lieut. Philip Andrews. At Cebu, P. I.

YORKTOWN, Comdr. William Swift. At Guam Ladrone Islands.

ZAFIRO (supply vessel), Lieut. John L. Purcell. At Cavite, P. I.

#### GUNBOATS OF NAVY PATROLLING AMONG THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

ARAYAT, Lieut. W. R. Shoemaker. At Catbalogan.

BASCO, Naval Cadet James H. Comfort. At Cavite, P. I.

GARDOQUI, Ensign Farmer Morrison. At Samar, P. I.

Co-operating with the Army.  
LEYTE, Ensign L. R. Sargent. Off Cebu.

MARIVELES, Ensign Wm. T. Tarrant. In San Juanco Stra., P. I.

PANAY, Ensign Oscar D. Duncan. At Cavite, P. I.

PAMPANGA, Lieut. M. M. Taylor. At Catbalogan, P. I.

PANAGUA, Lieut. A. Stirling. At Cavite, P. I.

QUIROS, Lieut. William B. Fletcher. At Cavite.

URDANETA, Naval Cadet Chas. S. Freeman. At Cebu, P. I.

VILLALOBOS, Lieut. Comdr. H. M. P. Huss. At Catbalogan, P. I.

#### SPECIAL SERVICE.

ALVARADO, Lieut. Wat. T. Cluverius. At Annapolis, Md. Address care of Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

DOLPHIN, Lieut. Comdr. Albert Gleaves. At Boston, Mass. Address there.

EAGLE, Lieut. Comdr. S. W. B. Diehl. At Cienfuegos, Cuba. Address there.

HOLLAND (submarine), Lieut. H. H. Caldwell. At Annapolis, Md. Address there.

IROQUOIS, Lieut.-Comdr. C. F. Pond. At Honolulu, H. I. Address Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

MICHIGAN, Lieut. Comdr. William Winder. At Erie, Pa.

RANGER, Comdr. Wm. P. Potter. Address care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. At Mare Island, Cal.

SOLACE, Comdr. H. Winslow. Left Honolulu Nov. 9. To proceed to Guam, Ladrone Islands, and Manila, P. I. Address care of Senior Squadron Commander, Manila, P. I.

UNCAS, Chief Bsn. J. McLaughlin. At San Juan, P. R.

VIXEN, Lieut. Comdr. C. G. Calkins. At Norfolk, Va. Address there.

YANKEE, Lieut. Comdr. Justin M. Knight. At Portsmouth, N. H. Address there.

#### TRAINING SHIPS.

ALERT, Comdr. J. D. Adams. At San Diego, Cal. Address Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

ALLIANCE, Comdr. S. P. Comly. Cruising in accordance with the following itinerary: Left Barbadoes Nov. 11 for St. Thomas; leave Nov. 23, and arrive Hampton Roads Dec. 13. Hold mail.

AMPHITRITE, Comdr. A. G. Berry. At Boston, Mass. Address there. To go out of commission Nov. 20; to be succeeded by Puritan.

BUFFALO, Comdr. Charles T. Hutchins. Cruising with following itinerary: Left Tenerife Nov. 11 for San Juan, P. R. Address San Juan, P. R.

CONSTELLATION, Capt. John J. Hunker. Attached to Naval Training Station, Newport, R. I.

CINCINNATI, Comdr. T. C. McLean. Navy Yard, N. Y. To be commissioned about Dec. 1.

DIXIE, Capt. B. M. Berry. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England. On cruise in accordance with the following itinerary: Left Villefranche, France, Nov. 13 for Naples, Italy; will leave Naples Nov. 27; arrive Smyrna, Asiatic Turkey, Dec. 7; leave Jan. 6 and arrive Algiers, Africa, Jan. 21; leave Jan. 31, and arrive Gibraltar Feb. 10; leave Feb. 12, and arrive Funchal, Madeira, Feb. 17; leave Feb. 21, and arrive Tenerife, Canary Isles, Feb. 23; leave March 2, and arrive San Juan, P. R., March 14, 1902.

ESSEX, Comdr. Richard G. Davenport. The itinerary of the Essex is as follows: En route to Trinidad, B. W. I., from Madeira Islds., to arrive Nov. 17; leave Dec. 1, and arrive St. Kitts, W. I., Dec. 5; leave Dec. 18, and arrive San Juan P. R., Dec. 20; leave Dec. 28, and arrive Curacoa Jan. 2; leave Jan. 15, and arrive Kingston, Jamaica, Jan. 22; leave Feb. 5, and arrive Guantanamo Bay, near Santiago, Cuba, Feb. 7; leave Feb. 21, and arrive Key West, Fla., March 2; leave March 6, and arrive Bermuda March 15; leave March 25, and arrive Hampton Roads, Va., April 1, 1902. Address Port of Spain, Trinidad, W. I.

HARTFORD, Comdr. W. H. Reeder. En route to Navy Yard, New York, for repairs. Address there.

INDIANA, Capt. W. H. Emory. At Port of Spain, Trinidad, W. I. Address Guantanamo, Cuba.

LANCASTER, Comdr. G. P. Colvocoresses. At Port Royal, S. C. Address there.

MOHICAN, Comdr. A. R. Couden. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

MONONGAHELA, Comdr. C. P. Rees. Following is the itinerary of the Monongahela: At Gibraltar; leave Naples, Italy, arrive Gibraltar, November 21; leave December 2, and arrive Barbadoes, W. I., December 25; leave January 16 and arrive St. Kitts, W. I., Jan. 20; leave Jan. 30 and arrive St. Thomas, W. I., Feb. 1; leave Feb. 17 and arrive San Juan, Porto Rico, Feb. 18; leave March 11, and arrive Hampton Roads, Va., April 1, 1902. Address care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

PENSACOLA, Capt. Henry Glass. Attached to Naval Training Station, Yerba Buena Island, San Francisco, Cal.

PRAIRIE, Comdr. John E. Pillsbury. At Boston Navy Yard, Mass. Address there.

TOPEKA, Comdr. J. A. H. Nickels. At Port Royal, S. C., attached to Training School. Address there.

#### STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship), Comdr. C. H. Arnold. At Boston, Mass. Address there.

ST. MARY'S (New York Nautical School Ship), Comdr. A. V. Wadhams. At New York, N. Y. Address care of Board of Education, 5th street and Park avenue, New York City.

SARATOGA (Pennsylvania Nautical School Ship), Comdr. Wm. J. Barnette. At Philadelphia, Pa. Address 16 North Delaware avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

#### RECEIVING SHIPS.

COLUMBIA, Capt. A. S. Snow. At Navy Yard, New York.

FRANKLIN, Capt. Wm. C. Wise. Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, Capt. William H. Whiting. Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.

NIPSIC, Lieut. Comdr. F. M. Bostwick. At Puget Sound Naval Station, Washington.

RICHMOND, Lieut. Comdr. T. M. Potts in temporary command. Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.

WABASH, Capt. George H. Wadleigh. Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.



## TORPEDO BOATS IN RESERVE, PORT ROYAL, S. C.

Lieut. L. A. Chandler, in charge.  
Ens. C. H. Woodward, assistant in charge.  
BAILEY, BAGLEY, STOCKTON (en route), BIDDLE, CUSHING (en route), BARNEY (en route).

Lieut. A. H. Davis, in charge.  
Ens. J. Halligan, assistant in charge.  
ERICSSON, FOOTE, RODGERS, SHUBRICK, DUPONT, PORTER—At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

## COLLIERS.

(Merchant officers and crews.)

AJAX. En route to Genoa, Italy. Address care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.  
ALEXANDER. At Norfolk, Va. Address there.  
CAESAR. Left Algiers, Africa, Oct. 28, returning to United States. Address Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.  
HANNIBAL. At Boston, Mass. Address care Navy Department, Washington, D. C.  
LEONIDAS. At San Juan, P. R. Address care of Navy Department, Washington, D. C.  
NERO. Left U. S. Coaling Station, Pichilique Bay, Mexico, for Norfolk via Strs. of Magellan. Address Montevideo, Uruguay.  
POMPEY. Left Cavite, P. I., Nov. 12, for Newchwang, China. Address care Senior Squadron Commander, Manila, P. I.

## FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS, Lieut. Comdr. Chauncey Thomas. Address Station D, San Francisco, Cal.  
FISH HAWK, Mate J. A. Smith. Address care U. S. Fish Commission, Washington, D. C.

G. O. 63, OCT. 25, NAVY DEPARTMENT.  
Makes several changes and additions to the Navy Regulations.

G. O. 64, OCT. 28, NAVY DEPARTMENT.  
Publishes a decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury.

G. O. 65, NOV. 4, NAVY DEPARTMENT.  
Hereafter a smooth signal record book will be furnished by the Bureau of Navigation to all vessels in commission. In all signal record books shall be kept a record of all signals of an official nature and all official megaphone or word of mouth messages. All signals shall be transcribed in smooth signal book by the log writer, and this book must be submitted daily with the log for the approval and signature of the commander and placed in charge of the commanding officer. Upon placing a ship out of commission or whenever cruise is completed this book will be forwarded to the Department Bureau of Navigation, with a letter transmitting the same. Upon no condition shall any page of this book be removed or destroyed.

JOHN D. LONG, Secretary.

G. O. 66, NOV. 5, NAVY DEPARTMENT.  
Announces that the Navy station at Algiers, La., shall hereafter be officially known as the Naval Station, New Orleans, La.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

NOV. 8.—Capt. E. S. Houston, detached command Amphitrite, upon reporting relief; to home, leave one month.

Lieut. Comdr. J. C. Gillmore, detached Franklin, etc.; to duty connection fitting out Cincinnati, and as executive on board when commissioned.  
Naval Cadet W. H. Steinhagen, detached Alabama; to Vixen immediately.

Chief Gun. J. R. Grainger (retired), to New York Yard.  
Gun. D. Lyons, detached Boston Yard, etc.; to duty charge Naval Magazine, Chelsea, Mass., as relief Gunner Ronch.

Gun. J. T. Roach, detached charge Naval Magazine, Chelsea, Mass., etc.; to Boston Yard, as relief Gunner Lyons.

Chap. J. B. Frazier, to Port Royal Station.  
Pharm. J. Cowan, to Boston Yard.  
Paym. Clk. C. L. Carter, appointment duty Topeka, dated Sept. 30, 1901, revoked.

NOV. 9.—No orders.

NOV. 10.—Sunday.

NOV. 11.—Lieut. Comdr. H. Morrell, detached Amphitrite, when placed out of commission; to Puritan as executive when commissioned.

Lieut. Comdr. C. W. Jungen, detached Amphitrite when placed out of commission; to Puritan as navigator, when commissioned.

Lieut. C. P. Plunkett, detached Amphitrite, when placed out of commission; to Puritan, charge engineering department, when commissioned.

Lieut. H. W. Jones, Lieut. F. B. Bassett, Lieut. H. A. Pearson, Lieut. G. E. Geim, Lieut. K. M. Bennett, Surg. G. T. Smith, Passed Asst. Paym. W. T. Gray, Btsn. H. C. Jarrett, Gun. Ford, Carp. A. L. Sundqvist, War. Mach. A. A. Shafer, War. Mach. J. T. West and War. Mach. E. T. Cuthrell, detached Amphitrite, when placed out of commission; to Puritan when commissioned.

Paym. Clk. F. H. Ramsay, transferred Amphitrite, to Puritan, etc.

Comdr. J. M. Hawley, detached command Hartford, upon reporting relief; to home and wait orders.

Comdr. W. H. Reeder, to command Hartford, Nov. 16, as relief of Commander Hawley.

Passed Asst. Surg. R. S. Blakeman, detached Norfolk Hospital, etc.; to Hartford, as relief of Assistant Surgeon Parker.

Asst. Surg. E. G. Parker, detached Hartford, upon reporting relief; to home and wait orders.

Paym. Clk. Geo. McBlair, appointed duty Concord, via steamer sailing from New York Nov. 12.

NOV. 12.—Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Shipley, commissioned from July 12, 1901.

Surg. R. M. Kennedy, commissioned from Oct. 23, 1901.

Btsn. R. C. Mehrrens, warranted from Jan. 25, 1900.

Lieut. H. K. Benham, detached as inspector of equipment, Newport News, Va., etc.; to Washington Yard, duty connection, seamen gunners, Nov. 15, relieving Lieutenant Cole.

Naval Cadet C. P. Huff, detached Ranger, to Philadelphia immediately.

Gun. L. J. Wallace, detached Washington Yard; to Prairie immediately.

NOV. 13.—Lieut. Comdr. C. C. Rogers, detached Norfolk yard, etc.; to duty in Naval War Records Office, Navy Department.

Lieut. Comdr. F. S. Carter, detached Wabash; to New York yard.

Lieut. Comdr. R. S. Griffin, detached Bureau Steam Engineering, etc., Nov. 19; to Illinois, as chief engineer, as relief Lieutenant Pickrell, Nov. 20.

Lieut. J. M. Pickrell, detached Illinois; to home, three months' sick leave.

Asst. Surg. W. L. Bell, detached Cavite Hospital, etc., upon reporting relief; to home and wait orders.

Asst. Surg. L. W. Bishop, detached Independence, etc., Nov. 25; to Cavite Hospital as relief Assistant Surgeon Bell, via transport sailing San Francisco about Dec. 1.

Asst. Surg. H. C. Carl, detached Cavite Hospital, etc., upon reporting relief; to home and wait orders.

Pay Insp. W. Goldsborough, (retired), detached duty as commissary and cadet storekeeper, Naval Academy, Dec. 2; continue duties as pay officer, purchasing pay officer, and general storekeeper, Naval Academy.

Paym. W. L. Wilson, to duty Boston yard, connection with fitting out Olympia, Dec. 10, and on board when commissioned.

Passed Asst. Paym. S. Bryan, detached New York yard, etc., Nov. 20; to Naval Academy, relieving Pay Inspector Goldsborough, retired, as commissary and cadet storekeeper, Dec. 2.

Passed Asst. Paym. W. B. Izard, detached from duty

as assistant to Pay Inspector Goldsborough, retired, Naval Academy, etc., Nov. 20; to New York yard; duty as assistant to general storekeeper, Dec. 2.

Gun. D. F. Diggins, detached Hartford; to Washington yard.

NOV. 14.—A. Surg. W. H. Bell, detached Franklin, etc., to Norfolk Hospital.

Carp. F. A. Itrich, order directing him to report for duty at Bath Iron Works revoked; detached Bureau of Construction and Repair, etc., to Union Iron Works, San Francisco, for duty as assistant to superintending naval constructor.

Asst. Surg. G. M. Mayers, detached Pensacola yard, etc.; to Cavite Hospital as relief Assistant Surgeon Curl, via transport sailing San Francisco about Dec. 1.

Naval Constructor R. P. Hobson, detached Bureau of Construction and Repair, etc., Nov. 30, to Charleston for special duty in connection with Government exhibit at Exposition.

A. Btsn. John Winn, appointed acting boatswain (Franklin), etc.

P. A. Surg. C. M. DeValin, detached Portsmouth Naval Hospital, etc., Nov. 25, to Rainbow Dec. 2.

P. A. Surg. S. G. Evans, to Portsmouth Naval Hospital, etc., Nov. 25, as relief of P. A. Surg. DeValin.

Lieut. Comdr. W. A. Marshall, detached Kearsarge as aide on personal staff of Commander-in-Chief, Asiatic Station, to home and wait orders.

Lieut. M. L. Bristol, detached Massachusetts, to Kearsarge as once as aide on personal staff of Commander-in-Chief of N. A. Station.

Pay Clerk Frederick K. Hunt, appointed for duty at Norfolk Yard, to report Jan. 1, 1902.

Pay Clerk Chas. L. Carter, appointed for duty at Port Royal Station, to report Nov. 16.

Pay Clerk J. Direkinck, appointed for duty at Cavite Station, and will take passage on transport sailing from San Francisco about Jan. 1, 1902.

Pay Clerk John L. Coburg, appointed duty Cavite.

Cablegram from Asiatic Station Nov. 14, 1901, via Yokohama, Japan.

Lieut. Comdr. Franklin J. Schell, detached Cavite Station, to Princeton.

Lieut. Wm. Truxtun, detached Manila; invalided to Mare Island.

P. A. Paymr. Ulysses G. Ammon, home by Doric.

P. A. Paymr. Ulysses G. Ammon, home by Doric (en route home).

## MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

NOV. 8.—First Lieut. O. H. Rask, temporarily detached from Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, New York, to assume charge of the New York recruiting district.

Capt. E. H. Fuller, temporarily detached from charge of New York recruiting district to assist the judge advocate of the general court-martial to convene at the Navy Yard, New York, 19th inst.

Capt. M. J. Shaw, granted two weeks' extension of sick leave.

Col. G. C. Goodloe, granted leave of absence for one day, 8th inst.

Capt. M. J. Shaw, ordered to duty at Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, Norfolk, upon expiration of sick leave.

NOV. 9.—Lieut. Col. B. R. Russell, ordered to report to the Brigadier General Commandant on the 15th inst., for duty as President of the Examining Board to convene at Washington Barracks, on said date.

Major T. M. Wood, appointed member of the Examining Board to convene at Marine Barracks, Washington, on the 15th inst.

Capt. L. C. Lucas, appointed member and Recorder of the Examining Board to convene at the Marine Barracks, Washington, on the 15th inst.

2d Lieut. Edgar Hayes granted three months' extension of sick leave.

Major Lincoln Karmany, ordered to New Haven, Conn., 12th inst., as witness in case of Andrew H. Russell, U. S. A., vs. Winchester Repeating Arms Co.

Major Charles L. McCawley, granted leave of absence for 12 days from the 12th inst.

Capt. W. B. Lemly, A. Q. M., ordered to assume charge of the office of A. Q. M., Philadelphia, during absence of Major Charles L. McCawley.

Capt. T. S. Borden, granted leave of absence for one month from 9th inst.

Capt. H. W. Carpenter, detached from duty as Provost-Marshal of Court of Inquiry at the Navy Yard, Washington, to resume duty at Barracks.

1st Lieut. L. M. Harding, ordered to Recruiting Office, Cleveland, Ohio, to swear in recruits during absence of Capt. J. E. Mahoney.

NOV. 11.—Lieut. Col. G. F. Elliott, granted fourteen days' leave of absence from 21st inst.

NOV. 12.—Col. G. C. Goodloe, granted leave of absence for one day, 13th inst.

## REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

NOV. 7.—Department order assigning 3d Lieut. Eugene Blake, Jr., to the Algonquin revoked, and that officer ordered to the Windom.

NOV. 9.—2d Lieut. E. V. D. Johnson, granted 30 days' leave.

NOV. 11.—2d Lieut. F. S. Van Boskerck, granted an extension of leave for seven days.

NOV. 12.—Capt. G. H. Gooding, granted 10 days' leave.

2d Lieut. B. M. Chiswell, detached from the Algonquin, and ordered to the Gresham on expiration of leave.

2d Lieut. A. H. Buhner, from the Thetis to the McLane.

2d Lieut. H. Ulke, Jr., from the Thetis to the Onondaga.

3d Lieut. J. L. Maher, granted leave to Nov. 30.

NOV. 13.—Chief Engr. H. C. Barrows, granted 30 days' leave.

Chief Engr. C. H. Foote, granted an extension of leave for 15 days.

Chief Engr. D. C. Chester to the Chandler.

Chief Engr. E. G. Schwartz, detached from the Chandler, and ordered to report at the Department for duty on Examining Board.

Chief Engr. D. E. Kelley, ordered to the Department for duty on Examining Board.

2d Asst. Engr. B. A. Minor, from the Morrill to the Forward, temporarily.

2d Lieut. H. G. Hamlet, granted 30 days' leave.

2d Asst. Engr. A. E. Norman, from the Bear to the Windom.

The commanding officer of the U. S. S. Fessenden directed to place that vessel out of commission on Nov. 30.

## NAVY CHANGES.

The following commissions, retirements and deaths, between Oct. 15, and Nov. 15, are recorded in the Bureau of Navigation:

## Commissioned.

Ens. F. O. Branch, from Jan. 23, 1901; Ens. H. B. Soule, from July 30, 1901; Ens. F. Martin, from July 30, 1901.

Lieut. Comdr. J. B. Blush, from Oct. 5, 1901; Lieut. Comdr. C. A. Carr, from Sept. 28, 1901; Lieut. L. F. James, from Oct. 9, 1901; Lieut. J. L. Sticht, from July 1, 1901.

Capt. E. H. C. Leutze, from Oct. 9, 1901; Comdr. H. Osterhaus, from July 2, 1901; Comdr. A. Ward, from Sept. 28, 1901; Comdr. S. A. Staunton, from Oct. 9, 1901; Lieut. Comdr. P. J. Werlich, from Jan. 29, 1901; Lieut. A. W. Hinds, from Sept. 28, 1901; Lieut. E. L. Bennett, from Sept. 28, 1901; Passed Asst. Surg. R. T. Orvis, from May 28, 1901; Passed Asst. Surg. G. L. Angeny, from Sept. 16, 1901; Passed Asst. Paym. H. P. Ash, from Sept. 21, 1901.

Rear Admiral Frank Wildes, from Oct. 3, 1901; Lieut. Comdr. John E. Craven, from Aug. 7, 1901; Lieut. F. Babin, from Sept. 28, 1901; Lieut. C. E. Gilpin, from May 6, 1901; Asst. Surg. U. R. Webb, from Oct. 11, 1901; Rear Admiral H. Glass, from Oct. 9, 1901; Lieut. C. Wells, from July 2, 1901; Lieut. Comdr. A. C. Almy, from Sept. 22, 1901; Capt. H. Knox, from Sept. 22, 1901; Capt. J. G.

Eaton, from Sept. 28, 1901; Comdr. N. Sargent, from Sept. 2, 1901; Comdr. J. B. Milton, from Sept. 26, 1901; Comdr. G. W. Mente, from Sept. 28, 1901; Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Hetherington, from Aug. 15, 1901; Lieut. Comdr. C. H. Harlow, from Sept. 28, 1901; Lieut. Comdr. C. C. Marsh, from Sept. 28, 1901; Lieut. F. B. Upham, from June 16, 1901; Lieut. R. C. Moody, from Oct. 5, 1901; Lieut. J. M. Reeves, from Oct. 5, 1901; Lieut. J. G. C. K. Mallory, from July 1, 1901; Lieut. Comdr. J. H. L. Holcombe, from April, 1901; Lieut. S. V. Graham, from Sept. 28, 1901; Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Shipley, from July 12, 1901; Surg. R. M. Kennedy, from Oct. 28, 1901.

## Retired.

Med Dir. J. G. Ayers, Nov. 3, (Sec. 1444, R. S., Sec. 11, N. P. A.); Capt. B. M. Ackley, from Oct. 25, 1901 (Sec. 1453, R. S.); Med. Insp. F. Rogers, from Oct. 28, 1901 (Sec. 1453, R. S.).

## Died.

Naval Cadet L. Noa, while ashore near Nipani, Samar, on board expedition, killed by natives, Oct. 25, 1901; Rear Admiral F. M. Bunce, retired, at Hartford, Conn., Oct. 19.

## VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

Passed Asst. Paymaster Charles Morris, Jr., U. S. N., has joined at Bremerton, Wash.

The Navy Department announces that the U. S. S. Cincinnati will be put in commission for sea service about the first of December next.

The gunboat Marietta will soon proceed to Aspinwall, U. S. C., and relieve the U. S. S. Machias of duty there as a guard for American interests on the Isthmus.

The Navy Department will issue a general order in the near future changing the name of the Navy station at Algiers, La., to Navy Station, New Orleans, La.

The torpedo boat DeLong broke down on her trial trip off Newport Nov. 9, and started for Boston for repairs. This was the second torpedo boat to break down during the week.

The battleship Illinois has been designated by the Navy Department for duty as flagship of the European Squadron when this vessel will hoist the blue pennant of Rear Admiral Crowninshield, U. S. N., as Commander-in-Chief of that squadron.

The U. S. S. Eagle has been reported as arriving at Cienfuegos, Cuba, and it is understood that this vessel will remain in Cuban waters until next spring if not longer. A portion of the duty of this craft will be assisting the Coast and Geodetic Survey forces around the Island in the surveys which are now in progress.

The Surgeon General of the Navy and Mrs. Van Rengen gave a dinner on Friday, Nov. 8, in honor of their guest, Mrs. George Place of New York. Among the guests were the Assistant Secretary of War and Mrs. Sanger, General Gillespie, U. S. A., and Mrs. Gillespie, Rear Admiral Remey and Dr. Richard, U. S. N.

War vessels repairing at the Mare Island Navy Yard will be made ready for service in the following order: Wheeling, Boston, Adams, Marblehead, Bennington and Petrel. The previous orders gave the Marblehead preference, and the work on her is practically completed.

The U. S. S. Prairie was put into commission at the Charlestown Navy Yard, Mass., Nov. 9. She will be used as a training vessel for landsmen and will be commanded by Capt. J. E. Pillsbury. Although in commission she is not ready for sea duty, and will remain at the Navy Yard for about another month.

The U. S. S. Hartford, Comdr. John M. Hawley, arrived at Hampton Roads, Va., Nov. 9, after a long cruise in European and West Indian waters, spent in instructing landsmen in the duties of sailors. Orders were sent to Comdr. Hawley to proceed to the New York Navy Yard, where the Hartford will receive extensive repairs.

The work of laying the keel blocks for the construction of a warship for the Turkish Government has begun at Cramps' shipyard, Philadelphia, Pa.

The revenue cutter Bear arrived at the Bremerton Navy Yard, Wash., Nov. 1. She unloaded 150 tons of gravel brought as ballast from Alaska. The gravel will be used on the walks in the yard.

Plans are now being completed for proposed dry dock No. 4 at the Navy Yard, New York. The dock is to have a pumping plant situated in the bottom of the caisson and operated by electricity. No such pump has yet been used before in this country. The electrical power station is to be situated some distance from the dock. It is contended that the Government will be saved \$70,000 by the use of the new pump.

The U. S. torpedo-boat destroyer Blakely broke down on Nov. 8, and returned to Newport, R. I., in a crippled condition. This is the second time that she has broken down within three months. She had been running an hour when the copper pipes that connect with the hot wet pump broke in two, caused by the vibration of the boat. In this crippled condition she was brought back to port. Repairs will be made at Boston.

The preliminary trials by the builders of the torpedo boat destroyer Decatur over the Government measured mile course were begun early last week, and have continued from day to day up to the present time. No difficulty has been experienced in maintaining a speed of 28 knots an hour, called for by the contract, and it is the intention of the builders to report the vessel ready for her official trials as soon as a few unimportant adjustments and modifications have been made, the result of the tests already gone through with. The Dale has been brought back to the works for completion.

The U. S. S. Iowa will probably go to Talcahuana, Chili, for the docking of which that vessel stands in urgent need. It is not generally known that the Chilean Government possesses good docking and repairing facilities at that seldom visited port, but the fact remains that one of the best drydocks on the Pacific Coast has been constructed at Talcahuana, and is largely used by the vessels of the Chilean Navy instead of Valparaiso, on account of the smooth water and absence of gales at the first named port.

The Treasury Department officials have allowed the claim of Lieut. Albert Moritz, U. S. N., for loss of personal property by the wreck of the U. S. S. Yosemite at Guam in Nov., 1900. This decision establishes a precedent which will control the Department in the disposition of other claims growing out of the wreck of the Yosemite. The foregoing is also in line with the special legislation which was enacted on the occasion of the wreck of the Vandalia and Trenton at Samoa in March of 1899.

The cruiser Olympia is to be the flagship this winter of Rear Admiral Higginson, of the North Atlantic Squadron. This is a radical change in the plans of the Navy Department, which had intended to assign the Olympia to the European Station as Admiral Crowninshield's flagship. It is understood now, however, that the battleship Illinois will be the flagship of the European Station when Admiral Crowninshield assumes command there in the spring.



companies have resolved to protest against the increase. "These measures," says Commander McCrea, "if taken by the Republic of Columbia and enforced throughout, would perhaps be justifiable as war measures. But, when associated with the discontent almost amounting to revolt amongst the soldiers because of no pay, it looks as though the funds being raised are for some other purpose than suppressing the revolution."

The U. S. S. Solace, from San Francisco, en route to Pago Pago, arrived at Honolulu Oct. 28, among the passengers being Rear Admirals Robley D. Evans and Henry Glass, and Capt. P. F. Harrington, P. H. Cooper and C. M. Thomas, who with Capt. J. F. Merry, on duty at Honolulu, and Rear Admiral Silas Casey compose the court of inquiry who are to investigate the alleged misconduct of Capt. Benj. F. Tilley, U. S. N., the naval governor of Tutuila. Admirals Evans and Glass and Captains Thomas, Harrington and Cooper drove around the city during the morning. Cards of invitation were issued by the Pacific Club to all the officers on the Solace. The vessel was due at Pago Pago Nov. 8, and should arrive at San Francisco, Cal., about Dec. 16.

At the Bath Iron Works, Bath, Me., the new monitor Nevada, built by that firm, is being made ready for her trial. Steam has already been started in her boilers several times, and from present appearances she will be ready for a builders' trial before the end of this month. She is to be taken down the Kennebec and over the company's course off Southport. If she works well she will return to Bath, where she will take on coal and provisions and leave for the Charlestown Navy Yard, where she will go in dry dock to have her bottom scraped and painted. She will not return to Bath until she has had her Government trial, which is now expected to take place during December on the course between Cape Porpoise and Cape Ann. Her furniture and finishing touches will be added in Boston.

Since noting the fact in these columns last week that Capt. Charles D. Sigbee, U. S. N., had filed with the Secretary of the Navy his final report as Trustee of the battleship Maine Relief Fund, we have received a copy of his report in full. From it we take this interesting statement: "Greatly needed relief has been afforded to distressed relatives of the Maine's dead by this fund, contributed by the generosity of the patriotic and sympathetic people of the country. It is pleasant to be able to report that whereas the applications for assistance for a long time after the loss of the Maine were both frequent and pressing they so fell off during my administration of the fund that it became necessary to publish from time to time, through the courtesy of the Associated Press, notification of the fact that there was still a balance of the fund. These conditions show apparently that where there was much destitution about the time the fund was contributed it was relieved so largely and opportunely by the fund as to enable the beneficiaries to manage their own affairs without further assistance."

The old practice of adorning the vessels of our Navy with figureheads is to be revived, and the cruiser Cincinnati, when she goes into commission on the first of December, will be the first of the modern vessels to return to the old and beautiful custom. This vessel will display a life-size heroic figure of Liberty in steel and wood, standing straight out from her well-curved stem. It is understood that Rear Admiral Bowles, the present Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, is responsible for this return to the old ways and that the figure for the Cincinnati was constructed at the New York Navy Yard under his direction when he was in charge of the construction workshops there. It will be remembered by many of the older officers of the Navy how figureheads added to the general appearance of the vessels of the old days before construction turned from wood, to steel and iron. The introduction of these materials for the building of all modern vessels is said to be the reason why the figurehead was abandoned; but the Department is now convinced that there is no sufficient reason why a return should not be made to the former style. It is certainly an excellent idea and will greatly relieve the present grim and sombre appearance of the modern warship.

The following was the degree of completion on Nov. 1 of vessels under construction for the United States Navy: Battleships—Maine, 70 per cent.; Missouri, 48; Ohio, 43; Virginia, 0; Nebraska, 0; Georgia, 2; New Jersey, 2; Rhode Island, 2. Armored Cruisers—Pennsylvania, 6 per cent.; West Virginia, 2; California, 0; Colorado, 9; Maryland, 2; South Dakota, 0. Protected Cruisers—Denver, 58 per cent.; Des Moines, 57; Chattanooga, 48; Galveston, 45; Tacoma, 20; Cleveland, 68; St. Louis, 0; Milwaukee, 0; Charleston, 0. Monitors—Arkansas, 75 per cent.; Nevada, 91; Florida, 14; Wyoming, 75. Torpedo-Boat Destroyers—Bainbridge, 99 per cent.; Barry, 92; Chauncey, 96; Dale, 97; Decatur, 98; Hopkins, 76; Hull, 75; Lawrence, 99; MacDonough, 98; Paul Jones, 85; Perry, 89; Preble, 87; Stewart, 63; Truxtun, 78; Whipple, 77; Worden, 76. Torpedo Boats—Stringham, 98 per cent.; Goldsborough, 97; Blakely, 98; De Long, 98; Nicholson, 97; O'Brien, 98; Thornton, 97; Tingey, 79; Wilkes, 90. Submarine Torpedo Boats—Plunger, 45 per cent.; Adder, 92; Grampus, 51; Moccasin, 85; Pike, 50; Porpoise, 80; Shark, 74.

In conformity with the recommendations of the Naval Board, of which Rear Admiral Taylor is the President, and which recently submitted the plans for a Naval station at Olongapo, Subig Bay, P. I., the President has signed an executive order this week setting aside a large tract of land at Olongapo for the Naval reservation. It is the plan of the Navy Department to send to that place the large steel dry dock now at Havana, to be used by our ships pending the completion of the two stone dry docks to be erected there.

When the cruiser Olympia is placed in commission at the Boston Navy Yard, Dec. 16, she will be adorned with a new figurehead of Victory holding in her outstretched hands an American eagle. The policy of providing modern vessels with figureheads is now a settled one, and it necessarily follows that many of the other ships will be so adorned as soon as the occasion presents itself.

#### GUN AND MORTAR TRIALS.

Most encouraging reports come to us of the results of the trial of mortars at Fort Preble, especially with regard to the accuracy of fire. On one of the small islands in the harbor chosen as a target, it has marked a space equivalent to that of the length and width of a modern battleship. Within this space fell 25 per cent. of the mortar shells fired at long range. Within a circle having the length of the battleship for its diameter one-half of the shots fell. In mortar firing the wind has less effect in deflecting the shell than in the case of shot from other guns, as the velocity is so largely a descending velocity. The trial with field guns now going on, will probably continue at Sandy Hook until after January 1, when the guns will be sent to Fort Riley. The trials

with these guns are likely to continue, therefore, well on towards next May. Two foreign guns are being experimented with besides the Lewis and the Ordnance guns. The total weight of these guns behind horses approximate 5,950 pounds, and the weight of the shell loaded and fused 15 pounds. A muzzle velocity of 1,700-1,750 f. s. is required with a pressure not to exceed 33,000 pounds per square inch. The powder must be of a known and satisfactory composition. Ammunition is furnished at the expense of the Government. Minor defects, not causing material delay, may be corrected, but no change of construction is permitted. Special attention is given to the mechanism of the gun, and the carriage, with reference to simplicity, strength, certainty of action, ease with which cylinders can be filled, broken parts of the carriage replaced, the gun mounted, elevated, depressed, moved from one extreme to the other in azimuth with wheels level or with one wheel higher than the other. The location of sights for easy and quick laying, especially while loading, will be noted; the number of bearing surfaces, the facility of cleaning and lubricating them, and the length of trail and weight on trail in limbering. The calculations by which the strength of various parts was determined will be verified.

There will be tests with defective ammunition, and the dust and rust tests. Ten rounds will be fired with excessive pressures, two each with 35,000, 38,000, 40,000, 42,000, and 44,000.

When metallic ammunition is used, ten rounds will be immersed in water for five minutes and then allowed to stand twenty-four hours before firing. Additional rounds will be subjected to a humidity test at a temperature of 100 degrees F., and relative humidity of 95 degrees for thirty days and then fired. Each limber with chest completely filled will be mounted on a vibrating table and be subjected to the jarring thereon for forty-eight hours, to see if the serviceability has been affected. It will also be subjected to the moisture test. Limber chests will be exposed to the weather for two weeks, and then examined and part of the contents fired.

In testing the guns for accuracy 50 shots will be fired, if necessary, at a 2,500-yard target from clay or loam platform. Each gun will be subjected to four tests for rapidity. 1. Rapidly unaimed shots from loam platform, 10 rounds, the trail having been set by one shot. 2. Rapidity with accuracy from clay platform, 10 shell and 10 shrapnell at 2,500 yards, the trail having been seated and range secured by not exceeding two sighting shots. 3. Same from macadam road or rock platform. 4. Maintained rapidity: forty-five aimed shots from clay platform. During this test the target will be twice changed; the targets being so placed that the trails will have to be shifted. These tests for accuracy and rapidity will be made at Fort Riley. Fifteen rounds will be fired in the general tests from clay, loam, sand, rock, and macadam platforms, five each at extreme and zero elevations, and extreme depression, an equal number of shots being with the gun at extreme position right and left, and in mean position. In these tests the jump, departure from line of fire, and depth of trail and wheels will be noted. When necessary to move the trail the power and time required will be noted. In addition, twenty rounds will be fired with trail rigidly supported by an oak post set into the ground and braced to prevent yielding. Carriages having recoil on the ground will, in rapidity tests, be limited to 40 feet, and the ground will be broken up to assimilate actual conditions. These guns and carriages which have not failed in the above will be subjected to a practice march of 150 miles, following country roads as much as possible. Careful examination will be made of the equipment en route and at the end of the march. Such additional rounds will be fired over and above those mentioned as may be deemed necessary to establish any point arising, and such additional tests will be conducted as may for any reason seem necessary to the Board of Ordnance and Fortification.

It will be observed that these tests, applied to so many guns, will occupy so much time that our estimate of six months for the whole trial at Sandy Hook and Fort Riley is not excessive. The trial at Sandy Hook is under the direction of Capt. George W. Burr, of the Ordnance.

The trial of the Gathmann gun was to have begun on Wednesday of this week, but so many small vessels had, during the heavy weather, anchored in the line of fire, that the trial had to be postponed. The board having charge of the trial are Major J. G. D. Knight, C. E.; Major Rogers Birnie, O. D.; Major J. P. Wissner, Art. C.; Lieut. Joseph Strauss, U. S. N., and Lieut. Cleland Davis, U. S. N. Besides these officers there were present Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Gen. John R. Brooke, Col. J. P. Story, and Capt. G. N. Whistler of the Artillery Corps; Col. Wallace P. Randolph, Chief of Artillery; Gen. George L. Gillespie, Chief of Engineers; Gen. John I. Rodgers, Colonel Artillery; Secretary Powell of the Ordnance Board, Captain Babbitt, commanding the proving ground at Sandy Hook, and Captain Lewis, Artillery Corps, Recorder of the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications. The inventor of the gun, Louis Gathmann, was present to superintend the firing, and there were also present representatives of the makers of the gun. The gun was built at the works of the Bethlehem Steel Company at South Bethlehem, Pa. It is of the finest quality of nickel steel, and is a beautiful piece of ordnance. The two targets have been designed by Rear Admiral Francis F. Bowles, Chief of Construction of the Navy, to represent a modern battleship. The structure are made of plates of kruppized steel 16 by 17 1/2 feet in size and 11 1/2 inches thick. They weigh approximately 35 tons. Next there are five inches of oak timber, which is backed by another inch of armor plate; then 15 inches of oak timber and some ordinary battleship plate arranged in a cellular structure to represent the interior of a battleship, the whole banked by 1,000 tons of sand and braced by heavy slanting timbers.

#### OF IMPORTANCE TO THE MARINE CORPS.

During the past few months there have been discussed in official circles many matters of importance to the Marine Corps. The importance of the Marine Corps has rapidly increased since the Spanish War, when it rendered such excellent service, and, from the indications at the present time, it would seem more than probable that the next Congress will make provision for its increase. In his annual report of this year Brig. Gen. Heywood, Commandant, urgently recommends that the enlisted strength be increased to 10,000, and that the Commandant of the Corps have the rank of major general. Naturally, General Heywood expressed his embarrassment in making the latter recommendation, but it is obvious that his motive is to increase the efficiency of the Corps of which he is the honored head.

The present great need for additional staff officers of the Marine Corps for Philippine service has been called to the attention of the Navy Department recently by Rear Admiral Remy, who says the public interests are suffering for want of them. There is not the slightest question but

that the Corps needs additional quartermasters, and adjutants, and inspectors, and, it has been hinted that Secretary Long is considering the advisability of this winter making to Congress a recommendation for an increase in the number of staff officers. However, nothing definite has yet been decided, but it is now the determination of the Navy Department to send some of the staff officers already in the Corps, to the Philippines.

There is much discussion at present, as might easily be surmised, as to the probable outcome of the court martial of Col. Robert L. Meade. The Marine Corps seems to be divided in its sentiment in the matter, and Colonel Meade's friends are much incensed at his being brought before a court at all. Both Colonel Denny and Major Lauchheimer have friends who are equally positive that for the good of discipline their action in preferring charges against Colonel Meade was the only correct thing which could have been done under the circumstances. In any event, no matter how the trial may turn out, it seems to be the universal belief that Colonel Meade will be let down easily in view of his excellent past record and the nearness of his retirement.

#### FORTUNES OF TRAVELING CONGRESSMEN.

Good and evil fortune seem to be blended in harmonious proportions in the experiences of the party of Congressmen who left New York Sept. 10, to spy out the land in the Philippines. While they were waiting to embark on the Ingalls, that vessel upset in dry dock and their voyage was delayed. This cloud upon their prospects was soon seen to have a silver lining when they found themselves transferred to a much finer vessel, the McClellan, which was in charge of that officer and gentleman, Capt. F. A. Grant, so that they escaped being forced to associate for two months with Putnam Bradley Strong, who was to have had charge of the Ingalls, and who had laid his plans to smuggle aboard that vessel the woman who has wrecked his life. After an exceptional pleasant voyage to Manila and a journey homeward as far as Nagasaki, Japan, the Congressional party found themselves detained by the breaking down of the Sheridan, which had to go into dry dock. Then, as we understand, though we have no positive information as to the fact, they took the Warren, which also broke down and had to return to port. But this gave an exceptional opportunity to see Japan, so once more fortune favored our worthy makers of laws. Finally, as is now reported by cable to the War Department, they have embarked upon the Hancock, which was to sail for San Francisco Nov. 13. The party fell into excellent hands when they encountered Captain Grant, who includes in his accomplishments diplomatic talent which enabled him to preserve a harmony among his mixed company of soldiers, soldiers' wives, Congressmen and civilians, and to give them all a pleasant time. What the Congressional party thought of Captain Grant, and his assistants on board of the McClellan, is indicated by the following paper executed by them at Manila, Oct., 1901, after their return from a trip to the southern islands on board the McClellan, in charge of Captain Grant:

We, the undersigned, passengers upon the U. S. A. T. McClellan, en route from New York to Manila, take pleasure in certifying that Capt. F. A. Grant, quartermaster in charge of the McClellan; H. L. Crow, clerk of commissary, as well as their able corps of assistants, have not only been attentive to their duties, but well qualified for their performance, and without sacrifice to the same, have been most accommodating to each of us as well as to all other passengers.

We also certify that Capt. W. E. Nye and Messrs. Roberts, Rasmussen, Heppy, as well as their assistants and crew, and Chief McMullen and his assistants, have shown themselves not only able seamen, amply qualified for the service to which they have been called, but gentlemanly and accommodating in their every act. We also take pleasure in complimenting Mr. Byrne and his assistants for the able manner in which they have ministered to the inner man, and the care shown in looking after our comfort in the staterooms. They have responded to every call in an efficient, gentlemanly manner.

We believe that merit deserves its reward, and for that reason we are pleased to append our signatures to this certificate.

(Signed)

A. O. BACON,  
JNO. W. GAINES,  
DAVID H. MERCER,  
EDGAR WEEKS,  
S. M. JACKSON,  
DAVID A. DEARMOND,  
HENRY D. GREEN.

A cablegram from Nagasaki received at the War Department announced the arrival of the Hancock at that port Nov. 12. She was to sail Nov. 13 for San Francisco. The Hancock brings the belated passengers of the Sheridan and the Warren. The despatch also said the Sheridan was out of dry dock and would be repaired so that she might sail about Nov. 16.

A Nagasaki despatch of Nov. 15 says: "The United States transport Hancock is ashore on the south side of the Straits of Shimonoseki. A German gunboat is assisting her." The transport grounded on a sandy bottom. The Congressional party is supposed to be on the Hancock and there is likely to be a "hot time in the old town" when they get back to Washington with the story of their adventures in endeavoring to reach home on a Government transport. The Hancock is the third vessel they have embarked upon since they left Manila, Oct. 18, and they have been a month getting as far as Shimonoseki shoals. The Straits of Shimonoseki separate Hondo from Kiau-Sioo, and connect the Inland Sea with the sea of Japan. At one point the straits are only a quarter of a mile across.

Dr. Oren Root, of New York, brother of the Secretary of War, will shortly be married to Mrs. Anna Roy Quisenberry, of Carrollton, Mo. Dr. Root was a resident of Missouri from 1866 to 1871, serving as Professor of English and Mathematics at the State University. Subsequently he was Superintendent of Public Schools in Carrollton, and it was there that he met Mrs. Quisenberry, who is a daughter of a former Chief Justice of the Missouri Supreme Court.

The guard of United States troops at the American Legation in Peking evacuated their quarters in the Temple of Agriculture, Nov. 12, and the temple will be handed over to the Chinese in a few days.

The Buford, with the 23d Infantry on board, was at Gibraltar Nov. 13, and is expected to arrive in New York Nov. 27.

We are informed by the Cable company that, commencing Thursday, Nov. 14, 1901, the rate of cablegrams to the Philippines will be \$1.60 per word.



## THIS IS THE ARMY TEAM.

West Point, N. Y., Nov. 12, 1901.

"Daly's a wonder;  
He is, by thunder;  
Never a blunder—  
He plays football,  
See what we did to Yale;  
We'll twist the Tiger's tail—  
This is the Army team."

'Rah! 'Rah! 'Ray! 'Rah! 'Rah! 'Ray! West Point.  
West Point, Armie. Play, play, play.

Thus the cadets relieved their pent up emotions during the game with Princeton on Saturday afternoon. It was a hard fought contest, with honors even at the close. In weight and strength, the Princeton eleven had the advantage, but when it came to skill and science, to generalship, to tactics, West Point was 'way ahead.

The weather was not as propitious as at the former large games this season. It rained for a time, and then the wind started to blow down the river, and kept it up throughout the afternoon. The seating accommodations had been increased, the grand stand having been enlarged and extra settees provided.

The Princeton team reached the post about 2 P. M., having made the trip up the river as guests of Mr. Alexander Van Rensselaer of New York.

The following are the scores of previous games played between the two teams: 1895, West Point Scrubs, 0; Princeton Scrubs 6; 1896, West Point, 0; Princeton 11; 1897, no game; 1898, West Point 5, Princeton 5; 1899, West Point 6, Princeton 23; 1900, no game; 1901, West Point 6, Princeton 6.

The following was the line up on Saturday: West Point—Farnsworth, left end; Doe, left tackle; Riley, left guard; Boyers, centre; Goodspeed, right guard; Bunker, right tackle; Bartlett (McAndrew), right end; Daly; quarter back; Casad (Hackett, ensfold), left half back; Phipps, right half back; Graves, full back. Princeton—Davis, left end; Brown, left tackle; Wright, left guard; Fisher, centre; Bradley, right guard; De Witt, right tackle; Henry (Roper), right end; Freeman (Weir), quarter back; Foulke, left half back; Pearson (Sheffield), right half back; McCord, full back. Summary—Score: West Point 6, Princeton 6. Touchdowns—McCord (1) for Princeton; Phipps (1) for West Point. Goals—De Witt (1) for Princeton; Daly (1) for West Point. Referee—Langford of Trinity. Umpire—Coggeshall of Trinity. Time of halves—25 minutes.

West Point won the toss and chose the North goal. De Witt kicked off for Princeton, Phipps caught and made several yards. Much to Princeton's surprise the Cadets at once began an aggressive game, and hammered the Tiger's line with good effect. Casad got around Foulke, Phipps made 7 yards through centre, and Bunker added 4 more around the end. Daly punted 40 yards. McCord caught, but was downed without gain. Pearson seized the ball and made a run of 50 yards before Daly tackled him. The run counted nothing, as it was decided by the referee that the ball had gone into play too soon. In the next play Pearson again seized the ball and again made 50 yards, getting around Bartlett. He would have run to a touchdown had he not been tackled and downed by Daly on West Point's 20-yard line. Princeton hammered West Point's line for small gains. Bartlett, West Point's right end, had stood the brunt of Princeton's onslaughts. He gave out at this point, and McAndrew was substituted. Within a yard of goal Princeton would have lost the ball on downs, but for a Cadet's off-side play. Pearson was pushed over the line for a touchdown from which De Witt kicked, first punting out to Freeman on the 25-yard line. Score—Princeton 6, West Point 0.

Daly kicked off. Henry caught, without gain. McCord got through the centre on a trick play and made 50 yards. He was called back and the ball went to West Point for off-side play. West Point now began to hammer the Princeton line for large gains, Phipps and Casad doing fine work for the home team. A run of 12 yards by Phipps brought the ball within 3 yards of Princeton's goal line. Doe made a hole through which Phipps went for a touchdown. Daly punted out to Casad, then kicked a clean goal, tying the score. Princeton 6, West Point 6.

De Witt kicked off. Casad caught. In the play that followed Casad was injured and Hackett was substituted. Daly punted to Freeman, who was downed without gain. Freeman was injured a moment later and Weir substituted. When time was called a few moments later, West Point had clearly the advantage.

In the second half the wind was against the Cadets, and Daly's kicks were somewhat retarded as a consequence. Several good runs gave Princeton substantial gains. West Point now tried a line hitting game. Bunker, Hackett and Phipps made substantial gains through the Tiger's line. The ball went to Princeton for off-side play, but only by punting could any advance be made. De Witt tried for a goal from the field from West Point's 40-yard line, but the kick was blocked. The Cadets broke through, the ball rolled harmlessly over West Point's line, and Daly picked it up for a touchdown. Daly punted from the 25-yard line. McCord fumbled and the ball went out of bounds. Time was called a minute later, with the ball in Princeton territory. The New York Times says: "Saturday's achievement perhaps places the West Point eleven among the leading football teams of the country. The big colleges have had a hard time with the soldiers on the gridiron. The outcome of the game with Annapolis will be looked forward to with great interest."

We think that there is no "perhaps" about it. Other games on Saturday were: Harvard 33, Pennsylvania 6; Annapolis 16, Indians 5; Lafayette 11, Brown 6; Cornell 3, Lehigh 0; Yale 35, Orange A. C. 0; Yale, '05, 11, Princeton, '05, 0; Williams 11, Wesleyan 5.

The game with Rutgers, scheduled for Saturday of the present week, Nov. 16, is at the present writing declared off, and no new engagement has been made, as far as known, for that date. The last game on the schedule is with the University of Pennsylvania on Nov. 20. That is the last game to be played at West Point. The final contest of the season will take place at Franklin Field on Nov. 30, with the Annapolis eleven.

A large Cadet hon was held in Cullum Hall on Saturday evening. The following were among guests present from a distance: Miss Helen Down, Griffin and Barr, of Orange; the Misses Mix, of Orange; Miss Wright, of Trenton; Miss Pollock, of Philadelphia; Miss Brokaw, of Trenton; Miss Bowen, of Brooklyn; Miss Cornell, of San Francisco; Miss Jay, of Philadelphia; the Misses Laurence, Quentell, Firmance, Mills, Sanborn, Ewen, Condit, and Hutchison, Quintard, and Campbell.

The meetings of the Card and Reading Clubs have been resumed. The former are held on Tuesday, and the latter on Thursday afternoons.

Major Kneeder and his family are expected to arrive

about Nov. 21. Dr. Kneeder will relieve Dr. Kemp, who is under orders for the Philippines.

Mrs. L. L. Bruff, wife of Captain Bruff, Ordnance Corps, has been a guest of Mrs. Gordon, and subsequently of Mrs. Kelly, during the past week.

Colonel Farley, Ordnance Corps, has been visiting Captain and Mrs. Blake.

Colonel and Mrs. Mills and Professor and Mrs. Dudley were among the guests at the Corbin-Patten wedding in Washington last week.

Professor Echols and Captain Sladen attended the wedding of Captain Smedberg and Miss Chaffin, at Malden, Mass., on the 31st inst.

Col. and Mrs. Heman Dowd of New York, Mrs. and Miss Hawley, of Galveston, have been among guests recently registered at the hotel.

The game on Saturday of the present week will be played between the Cadet scrub team and a minor college scrub team, if possible to make a date at such short notice.

## FORT McPHERSON, GA.

Fort McPherson, Ga., Nov. 13, 1901.

The death of Col. John W. French, 22d Infantry, who had been ill for several weeks past, was not unexpected but was a great shock after all. He had endeared himself to every one. He was not only a splendid soldier, but such a perfect gentleman that he had the affection as well as the esteem of all. The funeral took place on Wednesday, Nov. 13, at 10 A. M. from his quarters at the post. The 5th Georgia Regiment Band, all the officers and troops here, were in the funeral cortege. His body was placed temporarily in a vault at West View Cemetery till the arrival of his daughter, now on her way from Paris, after which it will be permanently interred. During Col. French's illness, Captain Scott, 13th Inf., the ranking officer, has been in command. Captain Scott has seen much hard service in Indian campaigns and in the Spanish-American War. He was so seriously wounded at Santiago that for quite a while it was believed in this country that he was dead.

The whole battalion of the 27th Infantry, stationed here, have completed the practice marches on which they were ordered. Companies A and B, under Capt. J. A. Hutton, were out from the 5th of last month until the 20th, and Companies C and D, under Capt. M. E. Saville from the 21st to the 4th of November. They report having enjoyed the experience very much and found it very instructive. Capt. Saville and family have left for Macon, Ga., where the Captain is stationed on recruiting duty.

Lieut. F. B. Hawkins, 27th Inf., has left for Pennsylvania, on leave of absence, to be present at the wedding of his sister.

Mrs. Crosby, wife of Major Surgeon Crosby, and her two little daughters, have arrived from St. Louis. The Major has been here since the 1st of October.

Asst. Surg. Charles C. Geer and George P. Heard have left for the Medical School at Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Clinton, Indian Territory, daughter of Chaplain Merrill, U. S. A., retired, is visiting her parents here.

Miss Burns of Atlanta, was the guest of Chaplain and Mrs. Headley last week. Mrs. Headley gave a delightful reception which was attended by the officers and ladies of the post.

The post is quite well filled with officers just at present. The officers here are: Major Crosby, Medical Department; Captain Scott, Post Commander and Quartermaster; Captain Case, Subsistence Department; Captains Moore and Hutton, 27th Inf., and Lieutenants Eskridge, Kimbrough, Fries, Murphy, Fulmer, Dalton, Pepper, and Flake, of the 27th Inf., and Lieutenants Williams, Medical Department; Wilcoxon, 9th Inf.; Caffee, 20th Inf.; Kendrick, 7th Cav.; Cass, 12th Cav.; Smith, 8th Cav.; Pike, 20th Inf.; Persons, 22d Inf.; Screws, 19th Inf.

## FORT SAM HOUSTON, TEXAS.

Fort Sam Houston, Nov. 7, 1901.

Colonel Wheelan, the Department Commander, accompanied by Colonel Clem, have started on a tour of inspection of the posts of this department. The first stop will be made at Fort Clark; then from there they will go to Fort Bliss and Camp Eagle-Pass.

The 12th U. S. Cavalry Band, under the supervision of Adjutant Dugan, has been nearly completed. It has 27 members and only one more is needed. The hour for the concert has been changed from 7 o'clock in the evening to 4 in the afternoon, and as soon as this change becomes known in the city the parade ground will be lined with carriages. The music played by the band has been of a high order—"La Paloma," "Woman Divine," Schubert's "Serenade" and "Hearts and Flowers" are among the favorites with the post people.

Major R. L. Bullard of the Subsistence Department, wife and three children are visiting Mrs. Bullard's father, Col. P. J. A. Cleary, Med. Dept. Major Bullard, who was a colonel of one of the late Volunteer regiments and served in the Philippines, is now enjoying a much needed rest and one well earned by arduous service. The major has made many friends by his jovial and kindly manners, and in the major's children the chief surgeon has renewed his youth and is as young as any of them.

After many tribulations Major Guilfoyle has at last secured his fine pair of match sorrels which for nearly two years have been eating their heads off at his former station in Utah. The major is trying to make up for the lost time by driving several times a day these ideal cool evenings.

Mrs. Capt. T. B. Dugan, wife of the adjutant of the 12th U. S. Cav., has left the post for a short trip, and later on she will be joined by the adjutant, who goes to Richmond for two years of recruiting detail.

Mrs. Bertha Barnitz Byrnes, wife and two children have arrived at the post, where she will soon be joined by her father, Colonel Barnitz, retired, and family, and they will all spend the winter here.

Contract Surgeon Eve has arrived at this post and has taken quarters in the Bachelors' Building. He relieves Dr. Watts of San Antonio.

Capt. Thomas Dugan, 12th U. S. Cav., was relieved last week as Adjutant of the regiment, and 1st Lieut. H. J. Brees, Senior Lieutenant, was made the "acting adjutant" until the Colonel selects a captain to succeed Captain Dugan, who has been given a recruiting detail at Richmond, Va. The services of Captain Dugan as a disciplinarian have been of great service to the regiment.

A peculiar case came up before a special board of officers appointed by the Post Commander, to report and

determine upon the complaint of one Private Arthur D. Row, of the Hospital Corps, who felt that an injustice had been done him by the character given on his discharge by the Post Surgeon. The board, consisting of Capt. Earnest Hinds, 1st Lieut. Lewis E. Morey, and 2d Lieut. Joseph S. Butler, found that taking into account the court-martial experiences of Private Row, the character of "fair" was just.

Major L. A. Hare, Senior Major of the 12th Cav., who has been absent on leave in the East, reported for duty during the past week.

First Lieut. H. C. Barnes, appointed to the 125th Company of the Coast Artillery, now being organized at Fort Clark, reported at this post last Thursday. He will leave soon for his new assignment.

When Major Wheeler, who is at present in Washington, D. C., arrives at Bliss, in accordance with his orders, he will be the senior officer in command of that battalion.

The officers of Troop, D, 12th Cav., received an order countermanding the former order for that Troop to march overland to Fort Huachuca, Ariz., so Troop D will remain at Fort Bliss.

The Departmental and Post officers are very much interested in the four vacancies to be filled by the coming appointments of Brigadiers, because we have at this post two officers eligible to this honor, namely, Colonel Wheelan, who retires for age next December, and the Senior Major of the 12th Cav., Luther Hare. Both have numerous friends and admirers, and as the friends of one are the friends of the other, nothing would create more general satisfaction than to see both secure the coveted honor.

The murder trial of Ruben Lewis for the shooting of Cook Brown in the mess kitchen at this station has at last been tried and Lewis convicted of manslaughter. The witnesses, who have been kept here for over a year, will now be available for foreign service, and may soon expect their orders.

In an interview with Colonel Wheelan, the Department Commander, since his recent return from the tour of inspection of the several posts of the border, he said everything was found to be in excellent condition at the several military reservations that he had visited. Fort Bliss he found in splendid condition by reason of the recently constructed barracks, and that in all probability more buildings would in the near future be erected, with the possible result of making the post a regimental station. He also spoke of the troops making a splendid improvement in their drill and general appearance, all of which was very gratifying to him. The Colonel has taken much pride in the 12th, knowing that this is likely to be the last command he will have. He has watched its growth from a lot of undisciplined rookies, until now it is one of the best Cavalry organizations in the U. S. Army. He is justly proud of it. J. S. K.

## FORT LEAVENWORTH, KAN.

Fort Leavenworth, Nov. 11.

Company A, of Engineers, Capt. T. H. Rees, arrived on Nov. 9 from Fort Totten, where they have been since their return from the Philippines three months ago. Lieut. Altstetter, who was taken prisoner by the Filipinos, and held for several months, is the first lieutenant.

Mrs. Eugene Swift, wife of Major Swift, with her little son, has gone to Washington, D. C., for an indefinite length of time.

The informal hop given last Friday night by the officers and ladies of the Post at the club, was very enjoyable. An orchestra of mandolin and guitars furnished the music.

Mrs. Tyree Rivers, who is visiting in New York, will arrive at the post in a few days.

Lieut. Douglas McCaskey has returned from a brief visit in Chicago.

Capt. Carter Johnson is visiting in Macon, Ga. Dr. Herbert Smith, Assistant Surgeon, is now stationed at Fort Leavenworth.

At one of the recent receptions given in the city Mrs. Scherer was one of the assisting ladies. Mrs. Dickman, Mrs. McCarthy, and her mother, Mrs. Fredericks, were among the guests.

Captain and Mrs. Dockman were among the guests at a small dinner party given at the New Planters on Monday evening by Mrs. W. E. Thomas of the city.

## PRESIDIO, CAL.

Presidio, Cal., Nov. 9, 1901.

Mrs. Oscar Fitzalan Long, wife of Major Long, has as her guest Miss Helen de Young.

Major Alexander Sharp, retired, who died in the General Hospital Nov. 2 of heart failure, was buried with military honors at the National Cemetery Nov. 4. The honorary pall bearers were Major B. C. Lockwood, Major H. S. Kilbourne, Capt. G. W. Kirkpatrick, Capt. F. C. Marshall, Capt. J. L. Hayden, and Capt. W. G. Haan. Major Sharp leaves a wife and quite a large family, nearly all of whom are connected with the Army.

Lieut. G. T. Scott and wife of Fort Banks, Mich., are guests at the Palace Hotel.

Capt. F. W. Foster, who goes to Buffalo on recruiting duty, is in the city.

Among the new arrivals at Angel Island is Col. Greenleaf A. Goodale and family. Colonel Goodale is in charge of the discharging camp which has been recently established on the island.

An imposing military funeral which took place in the garrison Nov. 6 was that of Major Henry C. Danes of the Artillery Corps. Major Danes arrived from Manila on the Meade a few days ago in good health. He was taken suddenly ill and on Sunday was brought to the General Hospital where he died Nov. 4. Major Danes leaves a wife and a host of friends to mourn his death.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. E. J. Dorn arrived Monday, Nov. 4, from Pago-Pago and have apartments at the Occidental.

## COMMENT ON JUDGE ADVOCATE LEMLY.

(From the Charlotte, N. C., Observer.)

Lemly is of North Carolina birth, coming of that splendid Moravian stock, which, in earlier generations, under Count Zinzendorf, braved the dangers of the deep and of distance from native land and kindred to seek refuge in the New World from the religious intolerance of the Old. The citizenship of the good States of Pennsylvania and North Carolina in particular has been enriched by this sturdy, determined, God-fearing people, their influence in each commonwealth, respectively, centering about the towns of Bethlehem and Salem. A worthy scion of such a stock is Lemly, and in his delicate position of trust he has borne himself altogether worthily. That the future may shower many further honors upon him is the hearty wish of his fellow North Carolinians.



## STATE TROOPS.

A number of officers of the Pennsylvania National Guard held a meeting last week to form a National Guard Association. The following committee was appointed to formulate a constitution and by-laws by Nov. 20: Colonel Dechert, Lieutenant-Colonel Good, 1st Inf.; Lieutenant Colonel Tilghman, 3d Inf.; Lieutenant Colonel Cornwell, 6th Inf.; Major Gilmore, A. A. G., 1st Brigade Staff, and Captain Rauschenberger, Naval Battalion.

During the coming week annual inspection and muster of New York regiments will be made as follows: seventh, Nov. 18; Eighth, Nov. 19; Ninth, Nov. 20. An unusual order has been issued by Lieutenant Colonel Chapin, Inspector, in connection with the inspections, and the result in the opinion of numerous officers will be a spectacle not to be seen outside a masked ball or opera bouffe. This is the way regiments are ordered to parade: "Field and Staff in fatigue uniform (cap and braided blouse); non-commissioned staff in field uniform; field music and Hospital Corps in fatigue uniform (cap, leggings, blanket roll and haversack). Companies will parade, one set of fours in full dress; one set of fours in fatigue (light marching order, with cap, leggings, blanket roll and haversack); remainder of company in field uniform, campaign hat, leggings in upper and mess kit in lower compartment of pack." The object of this variety of dress is supposed to be for the purpose of seeing how the several uniforms are worn, and their fit. Just how this can be demonstrated practically under the conditions ordered it is hard to say. A more practical result it would seem could have been obtained by parading each battalion in a different dress. The order coming from an inspector's office is vague in many respects to say the least. Officers are wondering what is meant by "fatigue uniform" prescribed for them. There is "dress and undress uniform" for officers, according to Regulations. Commanding officers are also uncertain as to whether the main body of companies are to wear packs or not. There are other portions of the order officers are at sea about, and the result will be that C. O. will interpret the order as best they can.

Companies A, D, G, and I, of the 69th Regiment, N. G., N. Y., were ordered to drill at the armory of the 71st Regiment on the evening of Nov. 8, in command of Lieut. Col. John Duncan Emmet (Surgeon) in order that the brigade examining board could see a practical illustration of the knowledge of the candidate in battalion drill. The members of the board present were Major Buck, 12th Regiment; Major Lydecker, 7th Regiment; Major Edwards, 8th Regiment, and Surgeon Le Wald, 71 Regiment. Colonel Emmet has had no experience as a line officer, and to drill a battalion on strange ground in the presence of outside spectators was embarrassing to say the least. The object of the board in selecting the armory of the 71st to drill in, was in order to give Col. Emmet a better opportunity to maneuver his men, for it is certainly easier for an officer to maneuver men in a large space than in a small one, and the change of drill ground should have been to the advantage of the Lieutenant Colonel-elect. The battalion was formed by Adj. John R. Foley in good shape, and presented a soldierly appearance, the Lieutenant Colonel, however, should not have drawn his sword until the Adjutant had reported the battalion formed. Various movements were executed under the direction of the board, and the candidate for office was required to explain a number of them before execution. While the drill was not a bad one, as a whole, for a novice, it could not fairly be considered a good one, for the passing of an officer to the important position of Lieutenant Colonel. There were numerous errors both of commission and omission, made the worse by the blunders of two of the company commanders on several occasions. Regimental Adjutant Foley acted as Battalion Adjutant, because neither of the Battalion Adjutants were available for duty.

The lady friends of the National Lancers of Boston, Mass., will give a whist and dancing party in the armory on Bulfinch Street Wednesday evening, Nov. 20.

An appropriation of \$25,000 has been made to provide a range for Boston Militiamen, and when the officer of the Militia can agree on a site the Mayor will buy. Various places have been suggested for consideration, but with the exception of land in and about the Canton Meadows nothing that has as yet been shown answers the requirements.

At the annual muster of Squadron A of New York 238 members were present, and 12 were absent.

The following members of the 1st Signal Corps of New York, Captain Baldwin, have performed 100 per cent. of duty during the last year: Capt. C. H. Baldwin, First Sgt. L. S. Quinby, Q. M. Serg. A. H. Davidson, Serg. S. E. Bigelow, Jr., E. G. McWilliam, R. W. Earle, Corporals L. R. Winters, and A. W. Stitt; Privates C. C. Byers, T. A. Davis, C. L. Blunt, A. B. Beiser, H. C. Creamer, J. L. De Mott, R. W. Hicks, T. H. Hodgkinson, Jr., M. F. Knudson, F. W. Lovejoy, H. D. Stevens, J. R. Smith, A. H. Waterman and E. C. Worcester.

Major George L. Deichmann, Commander of the 1st Battalion of the 5th Regiment of Baltimore, Md., and a very popular member of the command, has tendered his resignation on account of business.

Company H of the 1st Regiment, Maryland National Guard, stationed at Friesburg, Carroll county, enjoys the distinction of being the only company in the State Guard, which owns the armory in which it assembles for drills and meetings. The building is a fine frame structure, erected and furnished at the expense of the individual members of the company, now numbering 60 enlisted men and three commissioned officers. The drill hall is 60 feet long and 38 feet wide, and contains a gallery for the accommodation of visitors. The company was mustered into the service of the State as a part of the National Guard on Jan. 8 last.

At the annual inspection of the 1st Signal Corps, N. Y., Captain Erlanson, 47 members were present and 4 were absent.

Lieut. J. Onderdonk, Co. B, 23d N. Y., has been unanimously elected captain. He has been a member of the Regiment since 1876.

500 Krag Jorgensen rifles for the use of skilled marksmen in each regiment of the New York Guard, has been secured by Col. N. B. Thurston of General Roe's staff. Twenty rifles will be allowed to each regiment. Each troop of Cavalry is also to be given 25 Krag Jorgensen carbines.

Major Clinton H. Smith, formerly of the 71st New York, will undoubtedly be reinstated as Major of the 71st as the result of a decision handed down Nov. 13 by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, which has reversed the determination of the State Board of Examination, and vacated the order of former Governor Roosevelt and the late Adjutant General Hoffman, dismissing Major Smith as an officer of the National Guard. All of the Judges of the court concur in this decision on the

ground that, as the Court of Appeals held the Board of Examiners to be a judicial body, Major Smith had a right to be represented by counsel and to be confronted by and cross-examine the witnesses upon whose testimony action against him was taken. The next orders bearing on the case must come from Governor Odell.

The Second Battalion of the 71st New York was reviewed at its armory on the evening of Nov. 12, by Col. W. G. Bates, and made a fine appearance. This battalion consisted of Companies A, C, D, G and I, commanded by Major Linson, with Lieut. Carlton Greene, Adjutant. Contrary to usual custom, the companies in the review and parade turned out unequalized, an innovation which will prove very popular. Large companies are thus not denuded of men to fill up weak ones. Company D was the banner company as to large turn-out, parading 32 files. All the formations were prompt, and clearly executed, and this refers to the review parade, and drill. The passage in double time during the review, was an exceptionally creditable piece of work. During the parade Co. D was ordered to the front and center, and presented with the Zabiskie trophy which its team of 12 men won in a rifle shooting competition. For the drill the battalion was equalized into 6 commands of 10 files. The movements were mainly those of close column, and formation of square and street column, and were performed in excellent shape.

Company E, 69th N. Y., Capt. Scanlon, on Nov. 12, unanimously elected Martin P. Greulich First Lieutenant. He served in the regiment as a Lieutenant some years ago, and is highly spoken of. Corp. Jas. L. Doyle was unanimously elected 2d Lieutenant the same evening. He was formerly a Captain in the Irish Volunteers. The company, which has a number of famous athletes among its members, will hold a stag at the armory on the evening of Saturday, December 14, and lovers of good boxing, wrestling, etc., will do well to be present. Captain Scanlon, who has been elected to the assembly from the 34th District for the third time, has received many congratulations.

Capt. William L. Garcia, of Company D, 14th New York, has been elected Major by 26 out of 28 votes. Captain Garcia enlisted as a private in Company E, on May 14, 1886, subsequently serving as Corporal, First Sergeant, Commissary Sergeant, First Lieutenant, and Captain. He served with the rank of Captain during the war with Spain. There is still another Majorship vacant.

The annual convention of the Inter-State National Guard Association will be held at Washington, D. C., on Dec. 16, 17 and 18. Col. E. E. Britton, 2d Brigade, will be the representative from New York. A banquet will be given on the last day of the convention at which President Roosevelt, Secretary Root, General Miles, and others, will be invited to attend.

## FORT SHERIDAN, ILL.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., Nov. 12, 1901.

The horse show in Chicago has been the great attraction for the past week. The post was well represented each night; a platoon of the 9th Field Artillery (Captain Allen), under command of Lieutenant Goodfellow, gave a hair-raising drill at the show on Thursday, Friday and Saturday. The drill was a revelation to Chicago people, including as it did nearly all of the movements in the school of the battery at the trot and gallop, followed by a mechanical drill, such as dismounting, changing spare wheel, etc. The whole thing was received with deafening applause by about 12,000 people. The handling of the platoon and the steadiness of the men reflect great credit on Lieutenant Goodfellow and the 9th Battery. Captain Allen and Veterinarian Griffin, of the Artillery Corps, were among the official judges.

Invitations for a swell ball on the night of Nov. 29 will soon be issued by the officers' mess.

Miss Eskridge is visiting Captain and Mrs. Madden. Rumor had it that the 29th Infantry would leave for the Islands in December; the same authority now postpones the departure until the spring.

The band of the 29th Infantry has improved so rapidly that both in brass and orchestra it is second to none in the Service.

Things social are rather sluggish at present on account of the scarcity of young ladies.

Miss Hoskins is on a visit to friends in New York and will not return until the holidays; she certainly is very much missed.

The wife of Major Ives (Medical Department), is spending the winter at Hot Springs for the benefit of her health.

Miss Danford, of St. Louis, is visiting the family of Captain Kenison, of the 29th Infantry.

Chaplain Vartmann, of the 29th, is preparing for an official trip to the Philippines. It is understood that his mission is connected with the settlement of the friar question. He will be in communication with the Papal Delegate sent out by the Catholic authorities. The Chaplain has the confidence of the War Department, and will make an exhaustive report on this vexed and irritating question.

The marriage of two officers of the 29th takes place on the same date, Nov. 16.

Major Evans, of the 29th Infantry, has reported for duty, and has taken command of the 1st battalion. Lieutenant Colonel Forbes, now commanding the 29th Infantry, has turned over a new leaf in the administration of affairs at the post. All hands have to toe the mark very closely to keep from being "called down" by a note from the Adjutant.

Captain and Mrs. Jamerson, of the 29th, have returned from a two months' leave spent very pleasantly in Virginia and Maryland.

Assistant Surgeon Whitmore, who was ordered to Washington for a course in the Military Surgical College, had his order revoked as he was about to step on the train. It is presumed that the Department became aware of the fact at the last moment that the doctor could worry along without the contemplated course.

The new battery of Field Artillery (the 21st), commanded by Captain Berry, which was organized during the summer, has reached such a state of efficiency that little more remains to be done. The men say that the organization drilled so much on the grounds that the grass roots have entirely disappeared.

The 29th Infantry is one of the soberest regiments that ever came over the hills. It is a rare thing to see a man of the command under the influence of liquor. We are not now throwing bouquets at the long-named woman's association, whose members maybe hit the bottle on the strictly quiet, as the fixed bayonet saloons are just outside the fence, but it shows what men may be under proper discipline and good leadership.

"W."

## FOOTBALL AT ANNAPOLIS.

THE NAVY SCALPS THE INDIANS.

An interesting game of football was played at Annapolis, Nov. 9, between the Naval Cadet team and one from Carlisle Indian school, which resulted in a victory for the Naval Cadets by a score of 16 to 5.

Belknap, of the Naval Cadets, opened by kicking to Johnson, who ran back 20 yards. At once the Indians began an attack on the Navy line and rarely failed to gain from 3 to 12 yards. Williams and Phillips were the best gainers for the red men, and they would sometimes go 12 yards through the Navy line with half the opposing team hanging to them. Within 40 yards of the goal, the Indians executed a double pass in the most approved style, and Johnson ran the remaining distance for a touchdown. The goal was missed. The Cadets started the next half by Strassburger running back the Indians' kick off 50 yards. This seemed to encourage the cadets, as they made good gains after that. Belknap punted, Johnson fumbled behind the line and Read fell on the ball, scoring a touchdown. Belknap kicked the goal. The Navy scored two more touchdowns by hard work. The lineup:

Naval Cadets—Whiting, left end; Read, left tackle; Carpenter, left guard; Fretz, center; Belknap, right guard; Adams, right tackle; Soule, right end; Smith, quarter back; Strassburger, left half back; Land, right half back; Freyer, full back.

Carlisle Indians—Coleman, left end; Lubo, left tackle; Phillips, left guard; Chesaw, center; White, right guard; Dillon, right tackle; Hare, right end; Johnson, quarter back; Decora, left half back; Saul, right half back; Williams, full back.

Summary Score—Naval Cadets, 16; Indians, 5. Referee—G. Young, Cornell. Umpire—C. Young, Cornell. Substitutes—Weaver for Smith, Jarlett for Saul.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions under this head are answered as soon as possible, but we can not promise any particular date for the publication of answers.

SUBSCRIBER.—It was the intention of the Reorganization Bill that no one would be put in ahead of an officer of longer commissioned service. The promotions of 2d lieutenants of infantry will be held back until all vacancies under the act of Feb. 2, 1901, have been filled. The officers you mention will certainly derive benefit from their length of service.

J. A. B.—Col. Wirt Davis, U. S. A., resides at 110 W. Grace street, Richmond, Va. J. H. Dorst, U. S. A., is a lieutenant colonel. You might be able to get the register you desire by applying to the War Department.

STUDENT.—Write to the Adjutant of the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., for a copy of the official register of cadets, and you will find therein all the information you desire.

M. L. R.—The first nineteen first lieutenants of Infantry are now entitled to promotion and will be so promoted as soon as 1st Lieut. C. N. Purdy has been examined. This will leave you No. 6 on the lineal list. You have either already been ordered up for examination or will be very soon. You will receive the sixth vacancy which occurs in the grade of captain.

MOTHER.—There is no mail between Fort Gibbon, Alaska, and the United States between the months of October and May. A map can be obtained by applying to the Military Information Bureau, War Department. When mail starts it takes about three or four weeks to arrive.

M.—Your question cannot yet be answered, as the numerous questions of rank and commissioned service have not been settled, and the A. G. O. is now working on this matter and as soon as it is definitely settled the lineal rank of officers will be published.

G. H. R. asks: When a company of Infantry in column of fours changes direction toward the side opposite the guide (U. S. Inf. Drill Regulations, pp. 290) at what point does the pivot of the first four commence the turn, and what is the radius of the circle upon which he moves. Answer.—At the command "March." (3) Is it the same as in the school of the soldier (pp. 133). Answer.—About 15 to twenty inches.

G. C. B. asks: (1) Bayonet exercise—left low parry. Please give the correct position of the piece, is the barrel to the rear or toward the body, and is the rifle vertical? Answer.—Barrel to the rear. Piece nearly vertical. (2) I re-enlisted in the Philippines in April, 1899, and upon being discharged next April, would like to know to what place I am entitled to travel allowances. Answer.—The same allowances as when discharged in 1899.

P. M.—We are informed that there is no law enacted by the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, giving preference to honorably discharged soldiers in employment at State Prisons or any other State institution. To get employment in Government positions soldiers must pass a Civil Service examination. This law is unjust in many cases, as there are numerous positions soldiers could fill better than civilians.

L. S. H.—The transport Crook will carry Christmas boxes for men of the Navy also. They should be addressed in same manner as those for the Army, as noted in the Army and Navy Journal of Nov. 2, page 207. All transports to carry Army boxes will take them for Navy.

G. H. S.—The Buford sailed from Malta for New York on Nov. 8.

H. G. S. T. asks: "A" contends that the President of the United States has power to order a regiment of National Guard, as such, to any part of the United States without their previous enlistment in the service of the United States. Is this so? "B" contends to the contrary. Answer.—"A" is right. The President has the right to order the Militia into service whenever he thinks the emergency demands it. This power is given him by the Constitution of the United States, although it is doubtful if he will ever need to exercise it.

G.—The senior captain of Cavalry has about 22 years' service, the senior captain of artillery, about 27, and the senior captain of Infantry about 24.

ARTILLERIST.—You will find the whole system of artillery instruction in the Regular Army in General Orders 36, A. G. O., March 13, 1901.

W. L. G. asks: In Par. 203 do the words "shortening the first three or four steps" refer to the front rank or to the rear rank only? Answer.—To the rear rank.

I. H.—Lieut. W. G. Workizer, 2d U. S. Inf., is now stationed in the Philippines. Address Manila, P. I.

E. P. K.—No date has yet been named for the return of the 9th Infantry from the Philippines. As soon as orders are issued we shall note the fact.

H. C. McD.—None of the officers who had commissions on the Quaker City attached to the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron in January, 1862, are now in the Navy.

J. C. W. writes: Can you tell me if there ever was a military expedition sent by the Government up the Skagit river, and if so, when? An old bayonet has been found about 1½ miles from the river (Skagit) away from any road in what was up to a year ago a dense forest, and is a very odd affair. It has a letter "P" stamped on the flat of the upper side of the triangular shape, the length of blade is 18½ inches long to turn of neck, neck 1½ inches long, socket 3 1-8 inches long, diameter of socket 3-4 inch, and has a flange on upper end of socket to fit into a spring apparently, has no slit to go



over sight, it is badly rusted and has been through a fire. The shape is more slender and comes to a sharper point than any modern triangular bayonet that I am familiar with, and is flat, not fluted, on the thin side. Answer.—There were Government expeditions between 1851 and 1856 up the Rogue river, Yakima, Kikikat, Klamath and Salmon rivers, Yakima expedition, 1855; expedition against Northern Indians, Washington, 1858, and to Puget Sound and other points, also in 1858. It is hard to say how the bayonet got where it was found. It may have belonged to a member of some independent expedition, of which there were many. For example: J. J. Astor made an attempt to establish a fur-trading empire on the Columbia and its tributary lands and streams. Two expeditions were sent out in 1810 for this purpose, one by land and one by sea. The latter reached the Columbia in 1811 and established a trading post at Astoria near the mouth of the river. The land expedition reached this post in 1812. In the meantime, in hopes of forestalling Astor's expeditions, the North-West Fur Company sent a party in 1810 to cross the mountains and reach the mouth of the Columbia before them. This expedition in the spring of 1811 reached the Columbia and went down to its mouth, where they found Astor's sea party already established. This North-West Fur Company's expedition was the first to navigate the upper Columbia or to traverse any part of the country drained by it. In 1813 the fortunes of war compelled the transfer of the Astor Fur Company to the North-West Fur Company. Henceforward for many years the history of the Territory is the history of the operations of the great Northwest and Hudson Bay Companies, and of the effort of private parties to get a share in the profit of the fur trade. A number of trading posts were built, and exploring and trading expeditions sent into all parts of the country.

A. P. A.—No orders had been issued at this writing directing the return of the 13th Infantry from the Philippines. The only regiments to return home under recent orders are the 4th, 17th, 20th and 23d.

INTERESTED.—All appointments to the Regular Army are given in the Army and Navy Journal weekly. If you examine these lists you will be able to get the information. In asking information about any particular officer you must give full name.

#### OFFICIAL DESPATCHES AND LETTERS.

Fort McPherson, Ga., Nov. 12, 1901.  
Col. John W. French, 23d Inf., died here at six p. m., Nov. 11, of chronic nephritis and cirrhosis of the liver.  
(Signed) SCOTT, Captain.

Manila, Nov. 12, 1901, 9.11 a. m.  
Transport Thomas arrived at this port on the 12th.  
CHAFFEE.

Manila, Nov. 13.  
Major Hugh R. Belknap, Pay Department, died at Calamba, Laguna, Luzon, afternoon Nov. 12 at 5.15 p. m., of septic infection following gangrene intestines.  
CHAFFEE.

Havana, November 3, 1901.  
The following death in Department is reported since last report: Private George Moore, Hospital Corps, U. S. A., at Holguin, Oct. 30, acute labor, pneumonia.  
WOOD.

The Secretary of the Navy on Nov. 9 received the following despatch from Rear Admiral Rogers at Manila: "Pvt. George Lynch and E. A. Kinnam killed in action, Sajojan, near Bascy, Samar, on the 7th inst." No further details of the action are given.

A telegram to the Quartermaster General, Washington, D. C., states that the Buford, having the 23d Inf. on board, left Malta, Nov. 8, for New York.

#### CASE OF OBERLIN M. CARTER.

In the Supreme Court of the United States in Washington on Nov. 10, the petition of the Government for the advancement of the case of I. Stanton Carter, on behalf of Oberlin M. Carter, was granted, and the matter was set for hearing on Dec. 2. Horace C. Stone, counsel for Oberlin M. Carter and his relatives on Nov. 10 turned over \$71,000 of property to the United States Circuit Court at Chicago, in accordance with his agreement that this, together with other property worth about \$320,000, should be held by the authorities until pending litigation is settled. Walter C. Charlton, attorney for Oberlin M. Carter, I. Stanton Carter, and Lorenzo D. Carter, appeared in the United States Circuit Court at Savannah, Ga., on Nov. 10, and filed his clients' answers to the order to show cause why a receiver should not be appointed to take charge of funds claimed by the United States. Carter says that none of the testimony used in the court-martial can be used in this cause, for the reason that testimony in a court-martial is not subject to the same rules as proceedings in equity. The defendant was not a party to the application for a requisition for John F. Gaynor, was not represented at the hearing, and had no opportunity to cross-examine witnesses. Hence, he says, the testimony taken there is not admissible against him. He denies that he ever received any reward, gratuity, benefit, or advantage from the contractors or anybody else.

#### NAVAL ORDER OF THE UNITED STATES.

The New York Commandery Naval Order of the United States held its annual meeting for the election of officers at Delmonico's, Wednesday, Nov. 6, at 8:30 P. M. The following ticket was elected: Commander, Rear Admiral Albert Smith Barker, U. S. N.; Vice-Commander, Jacob William Miller, late U. S. N.; Recorder, Ernest Carter, late U. S. N., 29 Wall street, N. Y.; Treasurer, Allen Stoddard, Apgar, A. A. Paymaster, late U. S. N.; Register, William Stiteler Wells, late U. S. N.; Historian, Park Benjamin, Ensign, late U. S. N.; Chaplain, Rev. Frank Landon Humphreys, S. T. D., Canon of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine; Council—Lieut. Comdr. Socrates Hubbard, U. S. N.; Paymr. Henry Titus Skelding, U. S. N., retired; Richard Ward Greene Welling, late U. S. N.; John Loyd, late U. S. N.; Jarvis Bonesteel Eason, late U. S. N.; George Henry Butler, late U. S. N.; Thomas Clark Wood, late U. S. N.; George De Forest Barton, late U. S. N.; Edward Trenchard. Trustee of Permanent Fund to serve until 1901, Charles Hawley Brautingham. After the meeting a collation was served, and the attending members, of whom there were about twenty present, seem to have had a very sociable evening. Among other matters it was decided to have a dinner in March, 1902, the details of which were to be left to the Council.

Capt. Thomas Perry, U. S. N., commanding U. S. S. Iowa, and senior officer present, reports to the Navy Department under date of Panama, Colombia, Oct. 28, 1901, that the activity between the Government forces and the insurgent troops has subsided, that there are no insurgents near the city of Panama, and that the condition of affairs in Panama is normal. Lieut. Comdr. Henry McCrea, commanding U. S. S. Machias, reports under date of Colon, Colombia, Oct. 29, 1901, that quiet conditions prevail in Colon and along the north coast of the isthmus. He incloses a translation of a circular issued by the Provincial Treasurer of the Department of Panama doubling the amount of the commercial contributions exacted from steamship companies whose vessels call at the ports of Colon and Panama. The steamship

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#### BORN.

HOOKER.—At Navy Yard, New York, Nov. 8, 1901, to the wife of Lieut. R. S. Hooker, U. S. M. C., a son.  
PITMAN.—At Pompton Lakes, N. J., Nov. 2, 1901, to the wife of J. R. Pitman, son of Major J. Pitman, Ordnance Department, U. S. A., a son.

#### MARRIED.

CLIFTON-YEAGER.—On the evening of Nov. 7 at the residence of the bride's parents, Fort Crook, Neb., Post Quartermaster Sgt. and Mrs. Yeager, Quartermaster Sgt. J. M. Clifton and Miss Georgiana Yeager were married by Rev. Bernard Kelly, chaplain 10th Inf.

JACOBS-FOOS.—On Saturday, Nov. 2, 1901, by the Rev. Walden Meyer of Christ Church, Washington Navy Yard, Gunner Simon Jacobs, U. S. N., of Naval Proving Ground, Indian Head, Md., and Bertha Foos, of Washington, D. C.

MILLARD-EKIN.—At Louisville, Ky., Nov. 5, 1901, Elizabeth Ekin, daughter of Capt. W. M. Ekin, late Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. V., to Charles S. Millard.

MILLER-MOSS.—At Washington, D. C., Nov. 6, 1901, Lieut. Joseph Miller, 19th Inf., and Miss Byre Maynard Moss.

STRAUSS-SWEITZER.—At Washington, D. C., Nov. 9, 1901, Lieut. Joseph Strauss, U. S. N., to Miss Mary Sweitzer.

STOPFORD-TURNER.—At Arlington, Mass., Nov. 6, 1901, Lieut. Frederick W. Stopford, U. S. A., to Miss Ella Beatrice Turner.

TOMPKINS-GRIMES.—At the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 14, 1901, Lieut. Daniel D. Tompkins, 11th Cav., U. S. A., to Miss Grace Grant Grimes, daughter of Lieut. Col. Geo. S. Grimes, Art. Corps, U. S. A.

#### DIED.

BELKNAP.—At Calamba, Laguna Luzon, P. I., Nov. 12, Major Hugh R. Belknap, Paymaster, U. S. A.

BYROADE.—At the home of her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Wilson, on Erie street, Westmont, Johnstown, Pa., Nov. 10, 1901, of scarlet fever, Catharine Wilson Byroade, daughter of Lieut. George L. and Florence Wilson Byroade, aged 2 years 3 months and 10 days.

DE RUSSY.—At Kenosha, Wis., Nov. 1, 1901, Frances Clitz, widow of Gustavus A. De Russy, Bvt. Brig. Gen., U. S. A., in the 65th year of her age.

FRENCH.—At Fort McPherson, Ga., Nov. 11, 1901, of chronic nephritis and cirrhosis of the liver, Col. John William French, 23d U. S. Inf.

GREELY.—At Newburyport, Mass., Sept. 12, 1901, in

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her eighty-third year, Frances D. Greely, mother of Gen. A. W. Greely.

HERRON.—In New York city, Nov. 13, 1901, Adelaide Wehray, wife of Gen. Francis Jay Herron.

KRATZE.—At Fort Snelling, Minn., Oct. 30, 1901, the wife of Post Quartermaster Sergt. A. H. Kratze, U. S. A., a daughter, Mavis Florine.

KRAMER.—At Iowa City, Iowa, Nov. 10, 1901, Major Adam Kramer, 6th U. S. Cav. (retired).

OWEN.—At the U. S. Naval Academy, on Oct. 21, Mrs. William A. Owen, wife of the late Capt. A. Owen, of Detroit, Mich., and mother of the wife of Lieut. Comdr. F. W. Bartlett, U. S. N.

PAUL.—At Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 8, 1901, Col. Charles R. Paul, 30th Inf., U. S. A.

PRENTICE.—At Utica, Ill., Oct. 29, 1901, Mrs. Cynthia Smead Prentice, and elder sister of the late Capt. Raphael C. Smead, 4th Regiment, U. S. Artillery, and aunt of the late Capt. John R. Smead, 5th Regiment, U. S. Artillery, and of A. D. B. Smead, Esq., formerly adjutant of the 3d U. S. Cavalry, in the 106th year of her age.

REVERE.—At Morristown, N. J., on Sunday, Nov. 10, 1901, at his home, Paul, son of Rosanna Lamb, and the late Gen. Joseph Warren Revere, in the 46th year of his

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## FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The improvements which have been made in the Whitehead torpedo since it was first introduced are very striking. At first it had a low speed and was uncertain as to its direction, depth and general utility. Now, however, it is capable of running within a few inches of the required depth at a speed of over 27 miles an hour for a range up to 2,000 yards, and hitting the point aimed at with almost the same precision as a gun. In the same manner there is no doubt the submarine boat will be improved, while there is a great field for development in connection with the electric battery.

The British Admiralty have applied to the London School Board for the use of one or two school buildings for quarters for 1,500 sailors from the Navy at the time of the coronation of King Edward.

Another British torpedo-boat destroyer, the Vulture, has been injured, her decks having buckled while she was running through a heavy sea. The buckling was on the upper deck, and fortunately the keel plate was not broken.

The national flag for the Australian commonwealth which has been decided upon by the committee having the matter in charge consists of a Union Jack on red or blue ground; a six-pointed star, representing the six federated States of Australia, to be placed immediately under the Union Jack, and pointing directly to the center of St. George's Cross, and of a size sufficient to occupy the major portion of one-fourth of the flag; and the Southern Cross to appear in the center of the flag, as indicative of the sentiment of the Australian nation.

The burden which the Boer war has imposed upon the military resources of Great Britain is sufficiently indicated by the fact that she now has, roughly speaking, 200,000 men with 450 guns in South Africa, and over 100,000 in training at home.

Steel shoulder strips in the Service dress of the British Army have been abolished.

H. M. S. Belleisle is reported ready for the forthcoming armor plate trials, and a gunboat of the Pincher class has been ordered to be mounted with a 9.2-in. and smaller guns, all fitted with telescopic sights, for the purpose of carrying out the trial. The Belleisle carries on one bow for a length of 20 feet a 4-in. plate treated by the Krupp process, and on the other bow a similar plate of 6-in. thickness. The Belleisle will be examined after every hit.

An English tar paid off at Malta, having only a day in which to spend the money before his ship left port, hired forty rowing boats, formed them into a procession, and seating himself comfortably in the stern of the last boat, he had himself and his forty boats rowed round and round his ship, much to the amusement of his comrades. After making the tour several times Jack paid the boat hire and then returned to duty, evidently well satisfied.

During his attempt to cross the Mediterranean from Toulon in a balloon, M. de la Vaulx was accompanied by the French cruiser Du Chayla, whose captain, by his skill and seamanship, timed his movements so well that when the balloon descended, 150 miles from Marseilles, it dropped on to the deck of the cruiser. Not the least remarkable feature of the trip was the determination of the geographical place of the balloon by sextant observations, made by the naval lieutenant who took a passage in the car, probably for the first time on record.

Statistics published by the France Militaire indicate that suicide is more common in the French Army than in any other in Europe. Among every 1,000 deaths in the Army from all causes, an average of 50 (in 1896 exactly 50, and in 1897, 51) are caused by self-destruction; while of every 100,000 men on the rolls of the Army, 27 commit suicide every year. Among the Colonial troops the number is even higher. Of every 1,000 deaths, 69 are cases of suicide, and of every 100,000 men 68 kill themselves annually. In the Navy the practice seems less prevalent; as in every 1,000 deaths 26 only are

cases of suicide, and of every 100,000 men only 17 destroy themselves each year. Taken by ranks, the average proportion of suicides is as follows: Forty-three per 100,000 among the officers; 52 per 100,000 among the N. C. O.'s; 52 per 100,000 among soldiers in their first year of service; and 23 per 100,000 among men who have been in the ranks for more than a year. About 50 per cent. of the suicides use firearms; about 25 per cent. hang themselves, while of the remaining quarter some drown themselves, others take poison, but very few indeed use cold steel in any form.

An interesting test was made recently of the new British submarine boat built at Barrow. A crew of six men were put on board, and the vessel was then hermetically sealed for three hours, air being supplied by compressed air cylinders. The trial was perfectly successful; the men suffered no inconvenience whatever. She will shortly undergo her deep-sea trial.

The French Government now has 34 naval vessels of various types in process of construction, 29 of which are electric submarine and 5 submersibles. Noting this rapid development, London Engineering remarks: "Before many years have passed France will not have thirty-four but hundreds, with which she would be able not only to protect her ports, but to make attacks on our fleet in much the same way as the bands of Boers are making guerrilla attacks on our Regular Army in the Transvaal."

The London Morning News states that the black silk handkerchiefs which lads of the British Navy knot around their throats were first worn as mourning for Admiral Nelson. Their very collar bears witness to his undying fame, for the three white stripes around the broad blue collar of the sailor's "jumper" commemorates the victories of Trafalgar, Copenhagen, and the Nile.

An amusing instance of force of habit is reported in an English contemporary. A lady walking in the country with a brother lately returned from the front, was greatly alarmed, not at the sound of blasting from a neighboring quarry, but at her brother's falling flat to the ground at the instant. She, of course, assumed that he had been injured; but it turned out that he had been in the habit for months, by order, of prostrating himself on the veldt at the sound of a gun. Mechanical obedience of this kind has been effectively utilized in the case of suspected deserters. An abrupt shout of "Halt" brings any man who was lately in the ranks to a sudden standstill.

Much excitement has been occasioned in Germany by the action of a court of honor in compelling Lieutenant Blaskowitz to fight a duel with Lieutenant Hildebrand, who had been insulted by him one night when he was in a state of intoxication and did not recognize his friend. Blaskowitz, ignorant of the reason which had caused Hildebrand to challenge him, wanted to settle the matter with an apology, but the highest officers of the brigade sanctioned the finding of the court of honor that a duel was necessary, and it ended in his death at the hands of Lieutenant Hildebrand. Newspapers of all shades of opinion express amazement at the action of the court of honor. It is expected that the case will come before the Reichstag. The papers used the strongest language against permitting duels like the above, holding that the superior officers were responsible.

In a pawnshop in New York a collector has just discovered a sash and decoration worn by Maximilian, Archduke of Austria, who was placed on the throne of Mexico and ruled till his overthrow and death on June 19, 1867. The wife of Maximilian, Carlotta, is still living, though hopelessly insane, and confined in an asylum under the guardianship of the Austrian Government. The man who pawned this sash used to be well known in Washington diplomatic circles. His habits were such that finally there was nothing he would not pledge in order to raise money.

It was first estimated that the cost of the Boer war would be \$50,000,000, with a field force of 47,000 men, which Parliament was assured would complete the conquest of the republics in three months. The war has

cost \$700,000,000, besides 18,000 lives, the aggregate of casualties being 75,000. Since Lord Roberts declared the war over, on the eve of the general election last September, the campaign has cost \$350,000,000 in money, and 8,000 lives, and 27,000 other casualties.

A great crowd welcomed the arrival of the new floating dry dock at New Orleans on Nov. 17. Representatives of the State and city were present, and many formal speeches were made on the event. Colleges, schools, municipal offices and many business houses made it a half holiday, and in Algiers, near New Orleans, where the dock is to be permanently berthed, it was a holiday in every sense of the word. From early morning the river banks on both sides were lined with people anxious to get a glimpse of the leviathan, and when the hour for the exercises at the Government reservation approached a great throng was in attendance.

Experiments with the Orline-Armstrong system for the transmission of power without wires have been witnessed at Houghton by the Naval attachés of Germany, Austria and the United States. To this torpedo, which is steered by invisible radiation, the name of "Actinaut" has been given. Captain Coerber, of the Imperial German Navy, was chosen by his colleagues to manipulate the apparatus at a distance of 1,300 yards from the torpedo, while Captain von Schwartz and Commander Clover, of the Austrian and American Services, approached the trench in which the actinaut floated, in order to observe the movements of the rudder to port or starboard, according to the operator's will. It could, however, be held in three positions only—hard aport, hard astarboard, and amidships. The inventors claim that a simple mechanical contrivance will enable the rudder to remain five, ten, or fifteen degrees to port or starboard, as the movements of the target may require. An electric lamp enables the operator to keep the torpedo in view at night, while a contrivance for expelling a jet of water into the air, on the principle of the whale's blow-hole, marks the position of the "actinaut" by day.

The United Service Gazette says: "It would almost seem that autumn maneuvers and mimic warfare, as carried out in England, afford but little evidence of the qualifications of an officer for command in real hostilities. More than one officer who has been acclaimed as a past master in strategy and tactics, from the skill he has manifested on Salisbury Plain and in the environs of Aldershot, has not maintained his high reputation in the war in South Africa. On the other hand, the one officer who at the present moment is universally hailed as the most successful general in the operations in South Africa, did certainly not gain a laurel wreath when in command in peace maneuvers. In 1893 General French—whose name is now on everybody's lips—commanded the Cavalry Brigade in General Buller's force. His conduct of his force was at the time most severely criticised, and if our memory does not betray us, it was asserted, or at all events very strongly hinted, that it would never do to intrust him with a command in the field. What do the critics who wrote or spoke these hard words in 1893 say now? What time has shown is almost enough to shake our belief in the value of newspaper criticism."

It has been known for some time that the owners of the Panama Canal were anxious to sell it to our Government. They have sought to open negotiations through Admiral Walker, but, according to a report from Washington, the Admiral holds that his commission is without authority to enter into any negotiations for the purchase of the Panama Canal Company's franchises or improvements, or, indeed, of any other company. If the Panama Company, however, desires to submit any offer to this Government Admiral Walker would embody it in the report which the commission will make to the President, and through him to Congress.

The military prisoners at some of the military posts in New York Harbor seem to have acquired a knack of getting civilian clothes and making their way to freedom robed in them.

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 Department of the Lakes.—Headquarters, Chicago, Ill. Major Gen. Elwell S. Otis, U. S. A.  
 Division of the Philippines.—Headquarters, Manila, Major General A. R. Chaffee  
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 Dept. of Northern Luzon.—Major Gen. Loyd Wheaton, U. S. A. Address Manila.  
 Dept. of Southern Luzon.—Brig. Gen. James F. Wade, U. S. A. Address Manila, P. I.  
 Dept. of the Visayas.—Brig. Gen. R. P. Hughes, U. S. A. Headquarters at Iloilo, Island of Panay. Address Manila, P. I.  
 Dept. of Mindanao and Jolo.—Brig. Gen. Geo. W. Davis, U. S. A. Headquarters at Zamboanga, Island of Mindanao. Address Manila.  
 Department of Cuba.—Headquarters, Havana. Brig. Gen. Leonard Wood, U. S. A.  
 Department of California.—Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal. Major Gen. S. B. M. Young, U. S. A.  
 Department of the Columbia.—Headquarters, Vancouver Barracks. Brig. Gen. G. M. Randall, U. S. A.  
 Department of the Colorado.—Headquarters Denver, Colo. Brig. Gen. J. C. Bates, U. S. A., in temporary command.  
 Department of the Missouri.—Headquarters, Omaha, Neb. Brig. Gen. J. C. Bates, U. S. A.  
 Department of Dakota.—Headquarters, St. Paul, Mich. Major Gen. Elwell S. Otis, U. S. A.  
 Department of Texas.—Headquarters, San Antonio. Col. James N. Whealan, 13th Cav.

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Signal Corps.—Headquarters, Washington, D. C.; A and B, Fort Myer, Va.; C, Havana, Cuba; D, Fort Gibbon, Alaska; E, F, H, I and K in Philippines. Address Manila.

## CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M. Address Manila; E, Fort Washakie, Wyo.; F and G, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.; H, Fort Keogh, Mont.; 2d Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, Matanzas, Cuba; I, K, L and M, Pasa Caballo, Cuba.  
 3d Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P. I.  
 4th Cav.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort Riley, Kan.; E, F, G and H, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; I, K, L and M, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.  
 5th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M. Address Manila, P. I.; F, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; E and G, Fort Apache, Ariz.; H, Fort Duchesne, Utah.  
 6th Cav.—Entire regiment, Manila, P. I.  
 7th Cav.—Entire regiment, Havana, Cuba.  
 8th Cav.—Headquarters, I, K, L and M, Puerto Principe, Cuba; E, San Luis, Cuba; F and H, Santiago, Cuba; G, Guantánamo, Cuba; A and B, Fort Reno, Okla.; C and D, Fort Sill, Okla.  
 9th Cav.—Entire regiment, Manila, P. I.  
 10th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, L and M, Manzanillo, Cuba; C, Bayamo, Cuba; B, D, I and K, Holguin, Cuba; Cos. E, F, G and H, Manila.  
 11th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops, I, K, L and M, Fort Myer, Va.; to sail on transport Buford from New York about Jan. 15 for Manila. Troops A, B, C and D, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; to sail from San Francisco, Cal., for Manila, Dec. 16. E, F, G, H, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., to sail on the transport, Crook from New York, Dec. 1, for Manila.  
 12th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops H, I, K, L and M, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; E and G, Fort McIntosh, Tex.; A, B, C and F, Fort Clark, Tex.; D, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.  
 13th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops I, K, L and M, Fort Meade, S. Dak.; A, C, G and H, Fort Assinaboine, Mont.; B and D, Fort Robinson, Neb.; E and F, Fort Bliss, Tex.  
 14th Cav.—Headquarters and Cos. I, K, L and M, Fort

Grant, Ariz.; A, B, C and D, Fort Riley, Kan.; E and H, Fort Logan, Col.; F and G, Fort Wingate, N. Mex.  
 15th Cav.—Headquarters and I, K, L and M, Presidio San Francisco, Cal.; E and F, Benicia Barracks, Cal.; H, San Francisco, Cal.; A, B, C, D and G, Manila, Headquarters and Cos. E, F, H, I, K, L and M, ordered to sail to Manila on the transport Hancock in December.

## ARTILLERY CORPS.

## Field Artillery.

1st Bat., Presidio San Francisco, Cal.; 2d Bat., Fort Sam Houston, Texas; 3d Bat., Havana, Cuba; 4th Bat., Fort Myer, Va.; 5th Bat., Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; 6th Bat. and 7th Bat., Fort Riley, Kas.; 8th Bat., Vancouver Barracks, Wash.  
 9th Bat., Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; 10th Bat., Ft. Walla Walla, Wash.; 11th Bat., Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; 12th, Fort Douglas, Utah; 13th, Fort Russell, Wyo.; 14th and 15th, Bats., in Philippines. Address Manila, P. I.; 16th Bat., Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; 17th Bat., Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; 18th, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; 19th and 20th, Fort Riley, Kas.; 21st Bat., Ft. Sheridan, Ill.  
 22d Bat., Fort Douglas, Utah; 23d, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; 24th, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; 25th, in Philippines, address, Manila, P. I.; 26th Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; 27th, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; 28th, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; 29th, Havana, Cuba; 30th, Fort Walla Walla, Wash.

## Coast Artillery.

1st Co., Fort Dade, Fort Tampa, Fla.; 2d Co., Fort Trumbull, Conn.; 3d Co., Sullivan Island, S. C.; 4th Co., Jackson Barracks, La.; 5th Co., Fort Screven, Tybee Island, Ga.; 6th Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; 7th Co., Fort Barrancas, Fla.; 8th Co., Fort Morgan, Ala.; 9th Co., Fort Barrancas, Fla.; 10th Co., Sullivan Island, S. C.  
 11th Co., Key West Barracks, Fla.; 12th Co., Fort Clark, Tex.; 13th Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; 14th Co., Fort Screven, Tybee Island, Ga.; 15th Co., Fort Barrancas, Fla.; 16th Co., Fort Fremont, S. C.  
 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d and 24th Cos., Havana, Cuba.  
 25th Co., Manila; 26th Co., Fort Flagler, Puget Sound, Washington; 27th Co., Manila, P. I.; 28th Co. and 29th Co., Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; 30th Co., San Diego Barracks, Cal.; 31st Co., Manila; 32d Co., Fort Lawton, Wash.; 33d Co., Fort Canby, Wash.; 34th Co., Fort Stevens, Ore.; 35th Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; 36th Co., Manila; 37th Co., Fort Washington, Md.; 38th Co., Fort Caswell, N. C.; 39th Co., Fort McHenry, Md.; 40th Co., Fort Howard, Baltimore, Md.  
 41st Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; 42d Co., Fort Mott, N. J.; 43d Co., Fort Terry, N. Y.; 44th Co., Fort Washington, Md.; 45th Co., Fort DuPont, Del.; 46th Co., Fort Strong, Mass.; 47th, Fort Hunt, Va.; 48th, Fort Hancock, N. J.; 49th Co., Ft. Columbus, Governors Island, N. Y.; 50th Co., Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; 51st Co., Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; 52nd Co., Ft. Columbus, N. Y.; 53rd Co., Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; 54th Co., Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; 55th Co., Ft. Hancock, N. J.; 56th Co., San Juan, P. R.; 57th Co., Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; 58th Co., Ft. Monroe, Va.; 59th Co., San Juan, P. R.; 60th and 61st Cos., Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; 62nd Co., Fort Mason, Cal.; 63rd and 64th Cos., Alcatraz Island, Cal.; 65th Co., Fort McDowell, Cal.; 66th and 67th, Camp McKinley, Honolulu, H. I.; 68th Co., Fort Baker, Cal.; 69th, Fort Monroe, Va.; 70th and 71st Cos., Presidio San Francisco, Cal.; 72d Co., Fort Greble, R. I.; 73rd, Fort Porter, N. Y.; 74th, Fort Williams, Me.; 75th, Fort Jerbie, Me.; 76th Co., Fort Banks, Mass.; 77th Co., Fort Warren, Mass.; 78th and 79th Cos., Fort Adams, Newport, R. I.; 80th Co., Fort Schuyler, N. Y.; 81st Co., Fort Slocum, N. Y.; 82d Co., Fort Totten, N. Y.; 83d, Fort Columbus, N. Y.; 84th, Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; 85th and 86th, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; 87th, Fort Totten, N. Y.; 88th, Fort Trumbull, Conn.; 89th, Fort Banks, Mass.; 90th, Fort McHenry, Md.; 91st, Jackson Barracks, La.; 92d, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; 93d, Fort Stevens, Ore.; 94th, Fort Flagler, Wash.; 95th, Fort Hancock, N. J.; 96th, Fort Warren, Boston, Mass.; 97th Fort Adams, R. I.  
 98th, Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; 99th, Fort Morgan, Ala.; 100th, Fort Terry, N. Y.; 101st, Fort Totten, N. Y.; 102d, Fort Caswell, N. C.; 103d, Fort Howard, Md.; 104th, Fort Washington, Md.; 105th, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; 106th, Fort Lawton, Wash.  
 107th, Fort Greble, Me.; 108th, Fort Williams, Me.; 109th, Fort Greble, R. I.; 110th, Fort Adams, R. I.; 111th, Fort Dade, Fla.; 112th, Fort Du Pont, Del.; 113th, Fort McHenry, Md.; 114th, Fort Slocum, N. Y.; 115th, San Diego, Cal.; 116th, Fort Screven, Ga.; 117th Co., Sullivan Island, S. C.; 118th Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; 119th, Fort Mott, N. J.; 120th Co., Fort Strong, Mass.; 121st Co., Key West Barracks, Fla.; 122d Co., Fort Columbus, N. Y.; 123d Co., Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; 124th Co., Fort Warren, Mass.; 125th Co., Fort Clark, Tex.; 126th Co., Fort Worden, Wash.

## INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.  
 2d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Manila; A, B, C and D, Fort Thomas, Ky.  
 3d Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.  
 4th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I. Ordered

to return to United States as soon as transportation is available.

5th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.  
 6th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.  
 7th Inf.—Headquarters and F and L, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; A, Fort Davis, Alaska; B and K, Fort Gibbon, Alaska; I, Fort St. Michael, Alaska; G, Fort Liscum, Alaska; E, Fort Egbert, Alaska; Cos. C, D, H and M, address Manila.  
 8th Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Manila, P. I.; C, Fort Missoula, Mont.; B, Fort Yates, N. D.; A and D, Fort Harrison, Mont.  
 9th Inf.—Headquarters and entire regiment in Philippines, except Co. B, which is in Pekin, and should be addressed China via San Francisco, Cal. The companies in the Philippines should be addressed at Manila.  
 10th Inf.—Headquarters and E, Fort Crook, Neb.; A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, in Philippines, address Manila; F, Fort Robinson, Neb.; G, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.; H, Fort Niobrara, Neb.  
 11th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Manila; E and G, Mayaguez, P. R.; F and H, Ponce, P. R.  
 12th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.  
 13th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.  
 14th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, Fort Snelling, Minn.; I and L, Fort Porter, Buffalo, N. Y.; K and M, Fort Niagara, N. Y.; A, Fort Brady, Mich.; B, C and D, Fort Wayne, Detroit, Mich.  
 15th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, I, K, L, M, Address Manila; E, F, G and H, Madison Barracks, N. Y.  
 16th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.  
 17th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I. Ordered to return to United States as soon as transportation is available.  
 18th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, Fort Russell, Wyo.; Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort Bliss, Tex.; I, Fort Du Chesne, Utah; K, L and M, Fort Douglas, Utah.  
 19th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.  
 20th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I. Ordered to return to United States as soon as transportation is available.  
 21st Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.  
 22d Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I. Ordered to return to United States as soon as transportation is available.  
 23d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, sailed from Manila Sept. 23, for New York, on the transport Buford. Address for present care of Q. M. Dept., 39 Whitehall St., New York City; I and M, Fort Logan, Colo.; K, Fort Russell, Wyo.; L, Fort Douglas, Utah.  
 24th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K and M, address Manila, P. I.; L, Skaguay, Alaska.  
 25th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines. Address, Manila.  
 26th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P. I.  
 27th Inf.—Hdqrs. and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.; Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort McPherson, Ga.  
 28th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Vancouver Barracks, Washington; E and H, Boise Barracks, Idaho; F and G, Fort Wright, Washington. Regiment is ordered to sail from San Francisco for Manila on Nov. 15 and Dec. 1.  
 29th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; Cos. A, B, C and D, Columbus Barracks, Ohio.  
 30th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P. I.  
 Porto Rico Provisional Regt.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, San Juan; E, F, G, and H, Henry Barracks, Cayey.

## STEAMSHIPS SAILING IN THE PACIFIC.

From San Francisco for Honolulu, Yokohama and Hong Kong, steamers of the Pacific Mail S. S. Co. sail as follows: China, Nov. 23; Doric, Dec. 3; Nippon Maru, Dec. 11; Peru, Dec. 19; Coptic, Dec. 28; American Maru, Jan. —. Steamers of the Oceanic S. S. Co. leave for Honolulu, Auckland and Sydney, as follows: Sierra, Dec. 4; Sonoma, Dec. 25.

From Vancouver, B. C., steamers of the Canadian Pacific R. R. & C. Co. sail as follows: For Yokohama and Hong Kong: Empress of China, Dec. 2; Empress of India, Dec. 30; Empress of Japan, Jan. 27. For Honolulu, Brisbane and Sydney: Miowera, Dec. 13.

From Tacoma for Yokohama and Hong Kong steamers of the N. P. R. R. & S. S. Co. leave as follows: Victoria, Nov. 20; Braemar, Dec. 23; Glenogle, Jan. 3; Tacoma, Jan. 27.

The period at the expiration of which English is to be the official language of the courts of law in the Island of Malta has been extended from fifteen to twenty years.

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**THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE**



## BATTLE OF FORT WASHINGTON.

On Saturday, Nov. 16, 1901, the 125th anniversary of the battle of Fort Washington, the Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, with the co-operation of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, will dedicate a memorial given by James Gordon Bennett to mark the site of Fort Washington, New York city.

At 11 A. M. there will be a memorial service in the Hollywood Protestant Episcopal Church, corner of 181st street and Broadway (formerly called Kingsbridge Road). At 2 P. M. United States troops from Governor's Island, a detail from the Washington Continental Guard, and the Color Guard of the Sons of the American Revolution will arrive at the Fort over a portion of the route followed by the American troops when they re-possessed Fort Washington on Evacuation Day, 1783. Simultaneously the American flag will be raised within the Fort limits by Christopher R. Forbes (whose ancestor climbed the flagstaff, removed the British flag, and hoisted the Stars and Stripes at the Battery, in New York city, on Evacuation Day, 1783), the memorial will be unveiled, and an artillery salute will be fired by Capt. Louis Wendel's Battery, N. G., N. Y. The literary exercises will immediately follow, and at their close there will be a reunion of descendants of the defenders of Fort Washington.

## "THE TRUE THOMAS JEFFERSON."

Under the title of "The True Thomas Jefferson," Mr. William Elroy Curtis has written and the J. B. Lippincott Co. has published a volume which, while it will force no change in the popular estimate of Jefferson as a man and statesman, nevertheless presents a profoundly interesting study of his life and character. Mr. Curtis indulges in no hero worship. He describes the good and the bad qualities of Jefferson's character with an impartial hand. He accuses Jefferson of double-dealing and deceit, declares that he was treacherous to Washington, John Marshall and other of his contemporaries and, in excusing his

faults, pleads that he "erred with integrity." The work, which is a series of sketches rather than a biography, is interesting from beginning to end. It pictures Jefferson as he really was and in doing so Mr. Curtis has made a valuable addition to our historical literature.

The Soldiers', Sailors' and Marines' Club of Washington had a birthday party at its rooms, 317 C street, N. W., Nov. 15, 1898-1901, and adopted the ingenious expedient of enclosing with each invitation a little red sack for the receipt of contributions. The size of the sacks suggests modest expectations, but we will guarantee that sacks of any size and in any number will be furnished to those whose good will to this excellent institution calls for larger expression. If there are any Rockefeller or Vanderbilts among our readers we will even undertake to see that they are supplied with a dray if necessary to carry home their contributions.

"To Treasurer Lore, Forty-four R street, Northwest, This club would have all communications addressed. And November the fifteenth—please bear in mind—On the evening of Friday, one hour before nine, in the year of our Lord, nineteen hundred and one, You to this Birthday Party will be expected to come."

In the course of the recent Army maneuvers in Switzerland experiments were made to ascertain the effects on troops of smoking during long marches. A staff officer who followed these tests, writing in the Tageblatt of Lucerne, declares that the results showed the balance of advantage to lie entirely on the side of the full pipe. There were no difficulties of discipline, which was really improved, because smoking kept the men more cheerful and less sensitive to fatigue.

Writing to The Army and Navy Gazette from the Transvaal, J. A. Wilkes, late of Thorneycroft's Mounted Infantry, tells us that practical experience shows the uselessness of teaching a horse to lie down to serve

as cover for his rider. He will not remain prone after he is hit, and no practical man would care to place his horse where he would be so likely to be hit. Why the horse is less likely to be hit with his rider on his back, or standing beside him, than he is when lying prone, and thus exposing a less surface to the marksman, we do not see. This writer further says: "There is one invaluable trick which no Army horse is taught, that is to stand still anywhere directly you throw the reins over its head. It is easily taught a young horse, and its value cannot be overestimated."

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Wilkinson & Fisher, of Washington, D. C. report two following patents issued Nov. 5: Firearm, I. J. Edge; firearms, revolving, A. H. Stow; gun cleaner, J. B. Crepeau.

The Louisville Courier-Journal tells of a negro recruit who challenged the officer of the day:

"Halt, dah; who's dat?"  
"The answer was: 'Officer of the day.'  
"Again the sentry sang out: 'Halt, dah; who's dat?'  
"The officer then asked him what in Sand Hill was the matter. Why didn't he know his orders? The negro said: 'I does know mah orders. De sargent done told me to halt you three times and den shoot you.' And with that he cocked his rifle.  
"You should have seen that officer sprint for a tree. From there he used the only argument of any avail with a coon. He cursed him so hard that the negro forgot all about shooting. An hour later the officer was able to come out from his hiding place and give his proper orders."

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